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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. Meade's Army.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac relates the following: Col. R. C. Hill of the Rebel army, recently sent word across the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg, that he would like to see an officer of our army. The wish being made known to Gen. Custer, the General himself crossed. The motive of Col. Hill's request was to make inquiries respecting Gen. Gregg, with whom he was once a classmate and intimate friend. Gen. Custer received a note from Col. Hill to Gen. Gregg, which was forwarded. Col. Hill remarked confidentially to Gen. Custer that peace was near at hand. This assertion was also voluntarily made by two Rebel officers in the boat which conveyed Gen. Custer, and by others on shore. On being asked the reason of their supposition they would not communicate it, simply reiterating their opinion. Col. Hill would not state what command he was connected with, but appeared to be a staff officer. At least 1,000 cavalry and infantry from the Rebel army thronged about the wharf as spectators when Gen. Custer landed. His reception by the officers was exceedingly cordial.

Gen. Averill reports that in his late expedition in Hardy and other counties near the Blue Ridge: "We drove Gen. Jackson out of Pocohontas, and over Warm-Spring Mountain in a series of skirmishes, destroyed their Saltpeter works, burned camp North-West, and a large amount of arms, equipments and stores. We fought a severe engagement with a superior force, near the White Sulphur Springs. The battle lasted during two days. We drove the enemy from his first position, but want of ammunition, and the arrival on the second day of three regiments to re-enforce the enemy from the direction whence the co-operation of Gen. Scammon had been promised, decided me to withdraw. My command was withdrawn in good order, with the loss of only two men during the operation. Our loss in the battle is probably over 100 officers and men killed and wounded, among whom are Capt. Pau and Baron Von Koenig, aid-de-camp, killed while leading an assault upon the enemy's right. I have reason to believe the enemy's loss greater than our own. We have brought in over 30 prisoners, including a Major and two Lieutenants, also a large number of cattle, horses, &c."

Capt. Sherrar, with a portion of the 1st Indiana Cavalry (Gen. Howard's body guard), made a reconnoissance to Aldie and vicinity. Near Coals Spring Gap he encountered a body of Moseby's men, had a skirmish, drove them off, and brought in four as prisoners. These guerrillas had received new uniforms last Wednesday. They say that the report that this band had not been mustered into the Rebel service is untrue, they having been mustered in June 12 last. This statement, however, may be made to save their necks. Part of the band it is known belong to different cavalry regiments, but the majority are citizens. These men report Moseby wounded in the thigh and hip, but not mortally. He is at Culpepper, and will probably be fit for duty in about six weeks.

Our forces at Bath, Va., part of two companies of Col. Wynkoop's 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, were attacked on Tuesday morning by a party of Rebels, estimated at from 50 to 250. Our forces resisted the attack with much gallantry, and drove back the enemy.

It is reported that 300 of our men under Major Stephens were attacked at Moorfield, Hardy County, Va., on Saturday, by 1,200 Rebels under Imboden. Maj. Stephens fell back to Cumberland without loss.

From Gen. Blunt's Army.

We have some additional news from Arkansas. Gen. Steele writes from Clarendon, 26th ult.: "Our advance, under Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry, about 3,000, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some privates. At the date of the dispatch from Davidson, Glover's Brigade was pushing the enemy toward Bayou Mitiaro." Gen. Fish telegraphs from Pilot Knob, Mo., 2d inst.: "A deserter from Burbridge's command reports that our forces attacked Price on the 25th at Brownsville and Bayou Mitiaro. The Rebel forces were driven back across Arkansas River on Wednesday forenoon last. The entire force was in full retreat, Steele and Davidson hotly pursuing them. Hundreds are deserting. Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered. Little Rock was within the grasp of the Union army. The people of Arkansas, north of White River, are praising God for the prospective deliverance from the Jeff. Davis despotism." Another dispatch reports the driving of the Rebels across Bayou Mitiaro. They were 7,000 strong; they burned the bridge behind them; 200 were captured and 100 killed and wounded; our loss was 30. Gen. Steele was at Duvall's Bluff on the 31st ult.

Gen. Blunt, with his army, 4,500 strong, including twenty pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas river on the 22d, and offered battle to the Rebel Generals Steele and Cooper, who had massed on his front 11,000 men. After a faint show of resistance the enemy commenced a retreat, which soon turned into a disorderly flight. They abandoned all their property. Blunt pursued them a hundred miles south of the Arkansas, to Perryville, which is only fifty miles from the Red River. At this point he captured and destroyed their commissary depot. They continued their flight to Boggy Depot, on Red River. The Indian Territory is now clear of Rebels. Blunt is marching on Fort Smith, which will doubtless fall without a struggle. [This is the truth about what the Rebels call a defeat of Gen. Blunt. We also had, through Northern sources, a rumor that Blunt had been defeated, with a loss of 3,000 men.]

From Gen. Grant's Army.

We learn that the President has received a letter from General Grant, in which he not only pledges himself to aid Adjutant-General Thomas in his labors, but also heartily indorses the emancipation proclamation and the raising of colored troops, and earnestly expresses the opinion that, with the latter, great results can be attained. For a distance of ten or fifteen miles on both sides of the Mississippi, nearly all the slaves have been run off to the interior by the Rebel planters. Gen. Grant has sent out two expeditions for the purpose of liberating such slaves as can be found, and to spread the glad tidings among those still in bondage.

A gentleman at Vicksburg writes a private letter to *The St. Louis News*, to the effect that the negro regiments, now in process of organization down the river, are being filled up very rapidly. He thinks about 50 of these regiments will be ready for service by the 1st of October. He gives it as his opinion, formed from what he has seen of these sable soldiers, and the spirit with which they enlist, that they will be a very efficient element in the service.

Memphis dispatches of the 2d say that Gens. Grant and Thomas have gone to New-Orleans. It was rumored that Gen. Banks was to go to Texas, Gen. Grant to command all the Mississippi region. Johnston's Rebel army has removed from Enterprise, but it was not known in what direction they had gone.

From Gen. Banks's Army.

Gen. Banks has issued an order appointing a commission, consisting of Col. John S. Clark, Maj. B. Rush Plumley, and Col. George H. Hanks, to regulate the enrollment, recruiting, employment and education of persons of color, to whose decision, subject to the approval of the Commanding General, all questions concerning the enlistment of troops for the Corps d'Afrique, the regulation of labor, or the government and education of negroes in the Department of the Gulf, will be referred.

We have dates from New-Orleans to the 29th ult., by the steamship George Washington. Information was received at New-Orleans on the 27th that the Rebels in the Attakapas country had crossed Grand Lake to the number of 8,000. It was not known what their designs were, but it was thought that a descent upon Brashear City, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, of which they stand so much in need, was the principal object of the sudden movement. The expedition of Mississippi River steamboats for some point on the Gulf was nearly ready, and would start in a few days. Gen. Grant was to have left Vicksburg for New-Orleans on Aug. 31.

The New-Orleans correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, under date of Aug. 23, refutes the repeated assertions of the Rebel papers that many of the soldiers of the army of Gen. Banks were dying from yellow fever. On the contrary, the correspondent states that good health prevailed both in the army and in the City of New-Orleans.

From Gen. Burnside's Army.

Advices to the 4th inst. represent nearly the whole of Eastern Tennessee as evacuated by the Rebels and open to our troops, with the exception of the Chattanooga region; and from all the indications afforded by the position of our armies, it is probable that before many days we shall learn that this region has also been abandoned. The conjunction of the forces of Generals Rosecrans and Burnside at Kingston—portions of both commands having entered the town together, at its capture on Wednesday—proves that a combined movement of the two armies is not only in progress, but that the initiatory action develops a plan of the forthcoming campaign in Eastern Tennessee which presages success. It is represented that when Gen. Burnside arrived before Kingston the enemy fell back and retreated. At this point a cavalry force sent out from General Rosecrans's army at Chattanooga, 80 miles to the south, joined Gen. Burnside's forces. The latter pushed on his column to London, where a sharp fight took place, but the enemy was completely routed with considerable loss. Our casualties in all the skirmishes were trifling. Gen. Burnside met with slight resistance before occupying Knoxville. Official information is received in Washington from General Burnside up to the 5th instant, stating that part of his cavalry forces had arrived at Knoxville, while others were at Morristown and London, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which towns are north-east and south-west respectively from Knoxville.

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on the 2d inst., with but little serious opposition. This relieves all of Eastern Tennessee, except the Chattanooga region, from Rebel occupation and rule. The march over the Cumberland Mountains was slow and exhausting, forage being scarce. Burnside's force is chiefly cavalry and mounted infantry. A strong infantry column from Rosecrans's Army was to join them in the Clinch River Valley.

A special dispatch to *The Louisville Journal* on the 6th, says: The Rebels Hamilton and Hughes came into Columbia with 600 men. Hawthorne, with from 250 to 300 men, is eight miles from Glasgow. *The Journal* thinks their numbers are exaggerated.

Since Burnside's army moved into Tennessee, the Rebel guerrillas have been threatening an invasion of Eastern Kentucky. Nothing serious has occurred as yet.

From Gen. Rosecrans's Army.

Major-Gen. Rosecrans's report of the operations in Middle Tennessee embraces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the Rebels out of that portion of the State from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point two hundred and twelve miles from the nearest point of supplies. Our total loss was 85 killed, 462 wounded and 13 missing. We captured many small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifled siege pieces without carriages, beside arms destroyed by the cavalry, and in Quartermaster's stores 89 tents, 60 flags and 3,500 sacks of corn and corn meal. The total number of prisoners taken was 59 commissioned officers and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland were still at Stevenson, Ala., on the 4th inst. Only a portion of the army had crossed the Tennessee. The forces on the south side are now engaged in movements aiming at the destruction of the Georgia Railroad, forming Bragg's line of communication.

Five deserters from the 22d Kentucky infantry were shot at Munfordsville on the 4th inst., and two deserters of the 33d Kentucky regiment were respited until October.

From Gen. Gillmore's Army.

C. C. Fulton writes from Morris Island Aug. 29, that deserters, several of whom reach our lines every day, represent that the people of Charleston are anxious to surrender the city; but Beauregard is determined to devote it to destruction. The shelling process caused general surprise, Beauregard having pledged his reputation that it was an impossibility, and mere Yankee bravado. It has been ascertained that the first shell fired from the marsh battery entered a house occupied by a number of officers, killing several and destroying the house. Some of the shells went to the furthest extremity of the city, and destroyed a large cotton warehouse and other buildings. Deserters say that there are but 25 men in Sumter, and that it will be blown up as soon as an attempt is made to take possession.

Miscellaneous.

The Boards of Enrollment in the several Districts of this City are busily at work, from morning till evening, examining applicants for exemption. Each case is patiently investigated, and the utmost courtesy is shown to the conscripts as they, in the order in which they were notified, present themselves before the Board for examination. None but sound men are accepted, and they are allowed a reasonable time to procure substitutes, if they do not wish to enter the service. If they desire to respond personally to the roll-call, a furlough is granted by the Provost-Marshal giving them an opportunity to arrange their business before their departure to the Camp of Instruction. Substitutes who are accepted and paid for their prospective service, are uniformed at once and sent directly to Riker's Island, where they are immediately placed in charge of competent military teachers. After a few weeks discipline they are forwarded to the seat of war to fill up the wasted ranks of our volunteers. Conscripts are treated in the same manner, undergo the same discipline, and are sent with the substitutes to perform the same service at the military posts where they are most needed. Conscripts and substitutes are entitled to the bounties and pay accorded to volunteers—and in most cases, if not in every instance, they are permitted to select the regiments and even the companies they wish to join. During the past week not less than a regiment of men each day has passed the Board of Enrollment. Exemptions for physical disability exceed in number all other cases; next follows alienage, over age, &c. On Saturday, in the Eighth District, a colored man furnished a substitute also colored. He was accepted, and will be sent to one of the colored regiments. Now that the harvest is nearly over in some parts of the country large numbers of hale and hearty men, tempted by the $300 bounty, are hastening to the city to offer themselves as substitutes. Thus far, however, the demand has been greater than the supply.

An attempt to stir up resistance to the draft in Brooklyn has signally failed. A couple of Copperheads, one brother to the City Clerk, the other a reporter of *The Express*, who were drafted, called a meeting of the conscripts in the City Hall Park, on Friday evening. An hour after the time appointed, a feeble gathering organized, and *The Express* man made a speech inveighing against the rich as oppressors of the poor. After a good deal of loose incendiary talk, he advised the working-men present to relieve their fellows from the draft by taking their money from the savings banks and investing it in City Conscription Bonds. The whole affair was flat, stale, and spiritless, and in decided contrast with the patriotic conduct of the Germans of the Eastern District, on the evening previous.

We have a lot of refugee reports from Memphis. They are, in substance, that the Rebel armies under Johnston and Bragg are in a desperate condition, on third rations, discouraged, and deserting at the rate of fifty per night. The people of Alabama and Mississippi look upon the Union armies as deliverers rather than invaders. A reconstruction meeting had been called by Unionists in the vicinity of Columbus, but it was suppressed by the military. There is a strong latent Union feeling among the inhabitants, which is becoming more open and bold in manifestation. In St. Clair County the Union feeling is so strong that Secessionists are not allowed to stay there. In other sections men are secreted in swamps and caves, and would come out and join the Union army but for the danger of being captured by the Rebels while making their way to our lines. Three hundred deserters are rendezvoused in Winston County, all of whom are armed and determined to resist the Rebel authorities to the last. The Wheat crop throughout the country is said to be good, but the Rebel Government takes every tenth bushel for taxes.

The excitement which has prevailed in Kansas since the Lawrence massacre, has subsided, and in its place has come a determination fearfully earnest, to avenge that terrible act. There seems to be no confidence in, or respect for Gen. Schofield. Quantrell and Onsrebar are about 30 miles from Kansas City, with a largely increased force. The $200,000 in cash, taken out of Lawrence, have given them glory and recruits, and their numbers have swollen from 200 to 1,200. In Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Paola and Ossawattomie the citizens are under arms, and all the towns are nightly guarded by citizen patrols.

Colored regiments are now being organized in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Rhode Island, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and throughout every Military Department at the South. Gen. Thomas sends favorable reports concerning the raising of colored regiments in Mississippi. The Colored Bureau is receiving numerous applications from officers in the States to raise colored regiments. The rule has been established in the War Department to recognize no officer who has not been examined and passed by the Examining Board now in session in Washington.

It appears that the constantly iterated story that New-Jersey had nearly filled her quota under the Draft by volunteering is a Copperhead fiction. A letter from Trenton informs us that up to the 6th instant only 4,500 had been enlisted, leaving 4,283 yet to raise. And of those already raised a great many have deserted, and many more are such as will probably disgrace the State. Some of the worst are New-York rowdies, who fled to Jersey after the riots, and who grab the large bounties offered only to desert at the earliest opportunity. The time for raising the quota was up on the 28th ult.

The 33d New-Jersey Regiment, at Newark, is full and under marching orders. Desertions have been frequent, but on Sunday the business became unpopular, the 3d Vermont, acting as camp guard, having fired upon a party of runaways and killed three and wounded four others. The regiment was on the wharf at noon on Monday, and while waiting for transports several men became unruly. Three were shot dead by the guard, making six men killed. More trouble is apprehended. The regiment is being disarmed.

About 60 persons, chiefly heads of families, and resident in Kansas City, Mo., and vicinity, who are believed to be aiders and abettors of the Rebellion, or strong sympathizers with it, have been ordered to remove from the district by Gen. Ewing. The list includes many of the most wealthy and influential families of the vicinity. Their houses will be taken for the families of Union refugees. Many orders for the removal of leading Rebel sympathizers at Westport and Independence are also being made out.

Five gentlemen composing the Relief Committee of Lawrence make the statement that the dispatch recently sent from Kansas City to the Associated Press, asserting that a large amount of goods and money and a number of horses taken by Quantrell had been recovered and returned, is unfounded. Of the horses stolen only three have been returned, and the value of the merchandise recovered will not exceed one hundred dollars.

The conscripts of the Sixteenth Ward, Williamsburgh, sometimes called "Little Germany," had a grand celebration on Thursday night. Instead of mobbing negroes, and burning the houses of inoffensive citizens, they gathered in procession, headed by a fine band of music, and to the strains of "The John Brown Hymn" and other patriotic and stirring music, paraded the streets of the ward, singing and cheering till midnight.

The necessity for the presence of the troops in this city having passed, Gen. Canby has given an order that they be removed from the parks and public places of the city and encamped at convenient points in the neighborhood, where they can be had at short notice in case of emergency. So all will be immediately removed with the exception of the guards at the offices of the Provost-Marshals and the depots of public property.

It seems that the Rebels did not long enjoy that wonderful haul of Union gunboats in the Rappahannock—the Satellite and Reliance. On Wednesday Gen. Kilpatrick went down and quietly destroyed the boats, the enemy's cavalry incontinently skedaddling. The boats were only small tugs, of no force and no importance—yet Richmond got jolly over the "important capture."

A detachment of the 16th Illinois Cavalry attempted the arrest of some deserters near Nason, Effingham County, Illinois, on the 7th. The deserters were aided by about twenty citizens. A number of shots were fired, wounding two soldiers. Five deserters were taken, two of whom were seriously wounded, as also several citizens who aided them.

The Richmond Whig says that a Rebel transport with soldiers on board, in Charleston harbor, was fired into the other day by one of the Rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island under the supposition that they were shooting at Yankees. Several soldiers were killed and wounded, and others jumped overboard and were drowned.

Gen. Schenck has issued an order suppressing the substitute business in Maryland and in his Department, it having been found that the agencies for procuring substitutes to go out of the State interfere with the operation of the draft and recruiting.

The report that there will be no draft in Ohio is without foundation. The order for the draft will be issued as soon as arrangements are completed in the State.

An unguarded Government train of 28 wagons loaded with hay, grain, and provisions, was captured by a dozen guerrillas between Phillipi and Beverly, Va., on the 27th ult. The marauders burned the wagons and ran off with the horses and mules, about 100 in number. The teamsters were released.

The Rebel Governor (Brown) of Georgia has issued a proclamation, calling upon the State Reserves to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The men are to provide themselves with rations and subsistence on the march to and for a day after reaching the rendezvous.

A letter from Mr. Edward Simpson of New-ark, N. J., dated on board the steamer Vanderbilt, July 31, was received by his father on Friday. The vessel at that time was at Rio Janeiro, and the letter makes no mention of the fight reported by the Rebel journals. All on board were well and in good spirits.

The Navy Department has received information of the killing at Natchez of Acting-Master R. A. Turner, commanding U. S. steamer Curlew, by Major McKee, the Provost-Marshal of that city. A Committee to investigate the matter relieved the Marshal from all blame.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has applied to the War Department for leave to print his voluminous report at his own expense. Permission will probably be granted to publish the same as a private work, the War Department disclaiming any responsibility in the matter.

Masses were held in the Catholic churches of Cincinnati on Sunday, at the request of Gen. Rosecrans, for the success of the Union Army. It is supposed that Gen. Rosecrans made an attack on Chattanooga on that day.

On the 28th of July Col. Kit Carson, with part of the 1st New-Mexican Regiment, had a fight with the Navajoe Indians beyond Fort Canby. The Indians were defeated, with the loss of 13 killed, and over 20 wounded, and many prisoners.

The Draft was made in Troy, N. Y., on Friday, and all passed off quietly. Troy undertook to reach the bad eminence of New-York City in getting up anti-Draft riots, but the "popular tumult" lasted only one day.

A Rebel dispatch from Senatobia says that Gen. Price recently had an engagement with the Union forces 15 miles below Little Rock, Ark., and obtained a victory—guess not.

Dispatches from Memphis represent all quiet in that region. A good supply of cotton was coming into the city.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our readers will remember that the iron works of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, near Lancaster, were destroyed by the Rebels in their last foray in Pennsylvania. When Jenkins appeared in that region with his cavalry, some Copperheads hastened to point out this property and beg the Rebel general to destroy it, informing Jenkins that Stevens had some fine saddle-horses that he might steal at the same time. Jenkins demanded the horses, and promised if they were given up to spare the buildings. They were given up. This was on a Tuesday. On Thursday the Rebel Gen. Early appeared and ordered the destruction of the works. The manager remonstrated, and called to mind the stipulation made on Tuesday with Gen. Jenkins. Gen. Early replied that Stevens had been active against the Confederacy and had done the cause more harm than any other man in Congress, and they would therefore make an example of him. He regretted that he had not captured the proprietor with the works. "No doubt you would give him a berth in Libby," said the manager. "No, Sir," said the General; "I would hang him on the spot and divide his bones and send them to the several States as curiosities." The order was given to remove all the wagons, iron, tools, and whatever would be useful to the army. The work of destruction was then commenced. The large smelting furnace, two forges, a puddling-mill, the rolling-mill, saw-mill, blacksmith shops, storehouses, wagon-houses, and sheds were reduced to ashes. Now, will any Copperhead paper in this traitor-cursed country dare to publish these facts? If they will only give them place, they are welcome to cry "Abolitionist" at Stevens until they are hoarse. What if, instead of an iron foundery, Stevens's property had consisted of a thousand slaves? Who would have howled then?

Coroner Morris held an inquest on the 4th upon the body of Daniel Jackson (known as William Jackson), the colored man, who died in the City of Brooklyn on Wednesday morning, from injuries sustained by blows with stones on Sunday morning, August 30. Five persons, it appears, attacked Jackson's house in Stewart's Alley, with stones, and smashed in the doors and windows, the avowed object being to punish a Spanish West-India negro named Rich, against whom the assailants had a grudge. He lived in the same house with Jackson. The latter an old man, much respected by the neighbors, came to the door, and as he appeared, a stone struck him on the forehead, smashing his skull, from the effects of which he died. Several witnesses were examined, and their testimony went to show that Patrick Lahey, Bernard McWilliams, and Oliver Lockwood, who were identified, were among the assailants. Two others escaped. The Jury brought in the following verdict: "That Daniel Jackson came by his injuries by a blow or blows of stones thrown by Patrick Lahey, Bernard McWilliams, and Oliver Lockwood, and others at present unknown." On the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner committed the persons named to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Habeas Corpus business is becoming lively. In the Superior Court, on the 3d inst., the following cause came up: Michael Cox, a member of the 13th New-York Cavalry deserted from that regiment and offered himself and was accepted as a substitute for a conscript in Boston, Mass. He was arrested by Provost-Marshal Nugent as a deserter, and a habeas corpus was issued by Justice White directing the Provost-Marshal to produce the body. The point taken by the counsel for the Provost-Marshal, Samuel J. Glassey, esq., is precisely the same point taken by him on the return to the habeas corpus before Mr. Justice Leonard in the Supreme Court, in the case of Barrett, by want of jurisdiction, but Justice White has come to a contrary conclusion from the one arrived at by Justice Leonard. The decision in the above matter is that the Superior Court of the City of New-York has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the application. The proceedings were therefore discharged.

Parson Brownlow is out with a notice of the re-establishment of his paper, *The Knoxville Whig*. He says: "I expect to issue the first number in October, as it was in that month, two years ago, my paper was crushed by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville, called the Confederate Authorities. I will commence with this hell-born and hell-bound Rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off."

Advices from Caracas announce the departure from that place, Aug. 14, of Gen. Paez, now for the third time a voluntary exile from his country, seeking a peaceful retirement in the United States. His return to Venezuela a few years ago in one of the vessels then fitting out for the expedition to Paraguay is well remembered. He went in response to the urgent call of a deputation from the Venezuelan Government, at much sacrifice of personal feeling, but in obedience to the claims of patriotism. It became necessary for him to assume the powers of a "dictatorship," but the country enjoyed only a measure of repose. The strife continued, however, with but little vigor, and only a few weeks ago the contending factions finally united in the treaty of Coche. Gen. Falcon having received the nomination as Provisional President, and entered the Capital, Gen. Paez returns to these shores to find that repose in the evening of life which is denied him in his own country. He is accompanied by Gens. Garedo, Garcia and Hagadon, the latter bearer of dispatches to Washington.

The Douglas and Breckinridge National Committees met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, on Monday, the 6th inst., to fix upon the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention. The attendance of delegates was slim, though many outsiders were present, such as Isaiah Rynders, James Brooks, Fernando and Ben. Wood, and other patriots of that ilk. August Belmont presided, and the Committee adjourned without calling a convention, perhaps because of the absence of a large number of the Committee, who are just now too busy in shooting Unionists to attend this conclave. That they expect the help of the traitors in the election of the next President would seem quite clear from the remarks of Mr. Augustus Schell, who offered resolutions calling a convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and proposing to "extend the right hand of fellowship to *all* opponents of Abolitionism." No word of censure appears to have been uttered against the traitors in arms for the destruction of the Republic.

The Copperhead Ticket in Minnesota is as follows:

For Governor	H. P. WELLS of Hennepin Co.
Secretary of State	A. E. WELCH of Goodhue.
Auditor	J. H. MCKINLEY of Fillmore.
Treasurer	PETER WILKIN of La Sueur.
Attorney-General	W. B. GRANT of Ramsey.
Clerk Sup. Court	HUGO PETTBOLD.

Our correspondent says: "The Convention could not possibly have placed a weaker ticket in the field. Their nominee for Governor is a very ordinary man, of whom no one in the State save 'old settlers' has ever heard. It is safe to predict that even they will not hear of him after November. Democrats universally admit that there is no hope of success with such a ticket and platform. They even denounce the Convention in toto, and an effort has been made and is now going on to call another Convention and place decent men, at least, upon the ticket. The Republican majority in the State is 4,000, but this year it is estimated that it will range between 15,000 and 20,000."

By the arrival of the Patapsco from Havana, we have news from Vera Cruz to Aug. 15. The French have taken possession of Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, and have advanced in the State of Mexico as far as Tulancingo. The Mexicans are rapidly and extensively fortifying Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco. Doblado has started, with 4,000 men and $400,000, westward, in order, it was said, to procure recruits and purchase arms in California. Miramon had taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Maximilian. In the Spanish possession of Santo Domingo a new insurrection had broken out, and troops and war-vessels were sent there from Cuba. It is said that the insurrectionists had been defeated.

All hope of inciting a conflict between the Judiciary of this State and the National military authority is ended, and Copperhead traitors are in the dumps. As we have before stated, Justice Leonard ordered a warrant of attachment against the Provost-Marshal for contempt of Court, in disobeying the direction of the Court in the case of Barrett, an alleged deserter. The writ was returnable on Monday last, and laid over until Tuesday, by consent. Meantime the matter was satisfactorily adjusted, and the proceedings were dismissed. Barrett has been discharged, it having been made to appear that he is a minor under 18 years of age, and was induced to enlist while in a state of intoxication.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 4th inst., to *The Chicago Tribune*, says: "The troops are still energetically and successfully pursuing the Quantrell brigands. Lieut.-Col. Clark of the 9th Kansas Cavalry followed them into the region around the head waters of Grand River, in Missouri, and during a hunt of a week killed about forty of them. Capt. Ronell of the 2d Colorado Volunteers, in a scout, came upon eight bushwhackers, who fled, leaving their horses, saddles, and bridles. Lieut. Parsons of the same company encountered a picket of four of the rascals, two of whom he killed. Reports are that the forces of the bushwhackers have been completely broken up and dispersed."

The Memphis Bulletin of the 1st instant is informed that the election for Rebel Congressmen in Tennessee has resulted in the defeat of the Jeff. Davis candidates in the Nashville and Knoxville districts. H. S. Foote, the wandering politician and Representative from Nashville, and Wm. G. Swan, were chosen by the Rebel State Convention as the exponents of Jeff. Davis's Administration, and their election was intended to be an indorsement of it; but the "stump" candidates, John H. Savage and W. N. Cooke, have been elected. Such a result is only significant in the fact that it shows a want of confidence by the Rebels in their Administration.

Gen. Rosecrans writes to a Democratic Committee in Ohio that he is entirely in favor of allowing soldiers to vote, and they shall, so far as he can secure it, be permitted to vote just as they please. The General cannot permit stump speakers to hold forth in his army, but every reasonable facility will be given for the distribution of papers, tickets, &c., provided that "when any publication appears among us so licentious, lying, or traitorous, as to endanger the morality, or be likely to impair the spirit and vigor of this army, I feel bound by reason, justice, and duty to my country, to use my authority to prevent its circulation."

The Board of Councilmen met specially on the 5th instant, and passed the $3,000,000 exemption ordinance over the Mayor's veto by a unanimous vote. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the resolution directing the Street Commissioner "to take such measures as may be necessary to cause the immediate removal of the artillery and cavalry from all the squares, parks, and other public places belonging to the city." The Mayor says the correspondence between Governor Seymour and General Dix, recently published, demonstrates the necessity for the presence of the troops to insure the peaceful enforcement of the draft.

News has been received in San Francisco from Japan, to the effect that the Japanese have actually begun hostilities against the English and the United States, by firing upon the English ship Medusa, and the American ship Pembroke. The American steamer Wyoming, which arrived at Kanagawa on the 30th of July, reports having blown up the Japanese steamer Sancefield, and silenced nearly all the neighboring forts. One hundred and fifty-three British troops landed at Kanagawa, who destroyed the forts, batteries and the towns, spiked the guns and blew up the powder magazine.

The Paris *Patrie* of the 26th August announces that M. de Montholon, Consul-General in this city, will be sent to Mexico as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France. The same journal states that Mr. Gauldree Boileau, late French Consul in Quebec, has been appointed to succeed M. de Montholon at this port as Consul-General.

We learn from Panama that the Government has again required the few remaining priests to take the oath of allegiance, and as they refused, they have been ordered to leave the Republic. The war in Central America continues and nearly the whole of the Republic of Salvador is the hands of the invaders. President Barrios of Salvador is reported to be in a desperate condition. A rupture is imminent between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Extraordinary accounts have been received of the productiveness of the gold and silver mines of Copiapo, Chili.

There is no little rejoicing among the loyal people of Delaware at the result of the election just had in Wilmington. *The State Journal* says: "We have elected the Union Mayor, the Union Alderman, the Union City Treasurer, the Union Assessor, the First ward Council ticket, the Second Ward Council Ticket, the Third Ward Council ticket, the Fourth Ward Council ticket, the Fifth Ward Council Ticket, the Inspectors in every Ward, and would have elected still more but there was nothing else to vote for."

Reverdy Johnson made an address at Saratoga on Friday, at the close of the County Fair. On the state of the Nation, he said the Government must be sustained. As to Slavery, it was an evil spirit, fruitful of National difficulties, and must finally fall in the contest with free principles. He said of the Proclamation that such slaves as it liberated could never be re-enslaved; where they were not liberated, the people would settle the matter themselves when they came back to the Union.

The people of West Tennessee are beginning to move for a reconstruction of the Union. Large meetings of the most influential men, not heretofore known as Union men, have recently been held in Hardeman county, at which patriotic resolutions were passed, petitioning Governor Andrew Johnson to issue writs for an election, to be held soon, for members of the State Legislature, under the Constitution and Union. These meetings pledged the citizens to vote for none but Union men.

On the second instant there was an election for City Treasurer in Cairo, Ill. Charles D. Arter was the Republican candidate, and John Howley upheld the Democratic fame of Egypt. The result was a great Democratic victory, the vote standing: for Arter, 263; Howley, 338; majority for Howley, 70. *The Cairo Democrat* exclaims: "The Union League has been rebuked by the people; let us all rejoice." We infer from this that Mr. Howley is a genuine Copperhead.

Maryland papers say that at the present rapid rate the stampede of slaves from that State will soon render all talk about Emancipation unnecessary—there will be none to emancipate. One planter near Port Tobacco lost eleven a few nights since. Owners take the loss as matter of course, since there is no feasible means of prevention. Compensated emancipation is probably more popular there now than when the President first proposed it.

Wilkeson's elevator at Buffalo, destroyed by fire on Tuesday, contained 70,000 bushels of wheat and 29,000 bushels of corn. The elevator was valued at $70,000, and insured for $33,350. Wells's elevator contained 50,000 bushels of grain. The elevator was valued at $70,000, and insured for $40,000. The total loss is $250,000, which is principally insured in New-York and New-England offices.

A thin Democratic Convention was held in Massachusetts on Thursday. Henry W. Paine made a speech, for which he was nominated for Governor in place of John A. Andrew. Thomas F. Plunkett was sentenced to go on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. The obsequies were concluded by reading a lot of resolutions.

The steamer City of Cleveland reports the loss of the steamer Sunbeam in Lake Superior last week during the gale, with all the passengers and crew, except one wheelsman. There were three passengers, A. Sherman and son and A. Cohen of Ontonagon, and 32 crew. The boat foundered about ten miles from Eagle River.

The citizens of Pittsburgh have telegraphed the Mayor of Leavenworth an offer to furnish homes and education to fifty of the children made orphans in the recent Lawrence massacre. If the offer is accepted, a Committee will be sent for the children, and the expense of transfer will be borne by the Pittsburghians.

At a recent election held at Fort Gibson, the Hon. John Ross was re-elected principal chief of the Cherokee Nation for the term of four years, and Lewis Downing, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cherokee Indian Regiment, United States, was elected Second Chief for the same period.

Col. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, has written a letter to the Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, N. Y., stating that it has been found necessary, in carrying out the draft, to abandon all attempts to credit towns or sub-districts with the excess of volunteers furnished by them under previous calls for men.

Incomplete returns from the principal counties of California indicate Union majorities. Downey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, runs considerably ahead of his ticket, but Dow's majority, notwithstanding, will hardly fall below 20,000. All the counties heard from elect the Union Legislative ticket.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Friday the Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred the tax rolls of the several Wards, presented a report fixing the general valuation of personal and real estate as follows: Real estate, $402,196,052; personal estate, $192,000,161. Total, $594,196,613.

About a month ago the United States Express Company was robbed of $60,000. Since that time special efforts have been made to arrest the thieves and secure the money. On the 4th the money was found in this city; the robbers, two in number, were arrested on Wednesday in St. Louis.

The Grand Commandery of the Knights Templars of New-York held their annual session at Troy, on Tuesday. All was harmonious. Orren Welch of Syracuse was chosen Grand Commander. The next session will be held in Brooklyn.

The Hon. Greene C. Bronson died at Saratoga on the 3d. He had been sick only a few days. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of this city, and was largely attended by the relatives and friends of the deceased.

The ship Anglo Saxon, Capt. Caverly, burned by the privateer Florida, sailed from Liverpool August 17, for New-York. She registered 858 tons, was built at Rockland, Maine, in 1853, and was owned in this city by E. M. Robinson.

The Unconditional Union party of the Vth Congressional District of Maryland have nominated E. L. Holland of Baltimore Co., as their candidate for the House. Charles B. Calvert was the member in the last Congress.

Four men made an attack on a negro in his house near Goshen, Claremont County, Ohio, on Saturday. The negro fired at them, killing two instantly, and wounding a third.

It is reported at St. Paul that not long since the Indians attacked a flatboat on the Missouri River, not far from the scene of Gen. Sibley's battles, and killed all the persons on board, 25 in number.

About thirty tenement houses on State, Hubbard and Court streets, Chicago, were destroyed by fire on the 5th. Eighty families were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at $45,000.

The Loyal Young Men of the State of New-York intend to hold a ratification meeting in this city as soon as proper arrangements have been made for that purpose.

Ex-Gov. Thomas has been renominated for Congress in the IVth District, Maryland, by a Convention which adopted strong Unconditional Union resolutions.

The Philadelphia banks have contributed their proportion of the fifty millions required by the Government. The preliminary deposit was made on the 5th.

The Boston Banks have voted to take the $10,000,000 allotted to that city of the $50,000,000 loan applied for by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1863.

LUCIUS ROBINSON.

The failure of the Union State Convention to renominate the present Controller of our State Finances is a public misfortune, because of the lesson it reads to public functionaries in general. Mr. Olcott is as capable, as worthy and as incorruptible as Mr. Robinson; and yet the substitution of the former for the latter will be rightly regarded as an admonition to all controllers of the public purse-strings not to be too inflexibly rigid in taking care that no dollar of public money is paid out without a full dollar's worth of value received having been given for it.

Some seven or eight years have now elapsed since Mr. Robinson entered upon public life by accepting a seat in the Assembly. Engrossed in his studies and labors as a lawyer, he had previously been content to discharge faithfully the duties of a private citizen. A Democrat by conviction as well as natural bias, he had acted with the party so named until the question of consigning the Federal Territories to Slave or preserving them to Free Labor arose, when he naturally and necessarily took the side of Free Labor and was designated a Republican. He was in the early prime of his intellectual maturity and vigor when office sought him; and he has given the best years of his life to the public service. Should his present retirement be final, he will leave to his children a record of which kings might be proud.

Serving in the Legislature when corruption ran riot there, its emissaries never ventured to approach him. They knew from the outset by an unerring instinct that he was a man to be carefully let alone. They never thought of employing him as "counsel," or getting his legal "opinion" of the merits of their job, or any of the ingenious devices whereby lawyers in office seek to reconcile Rascality with Respectability. Had he been summoned before an Investigating Committee at the close of his legislative career, it is probable that his testimony as to the corruption that polluted the Capitol would have been less valuable and conclusive than that of any other member. If each had told all he knew, it certainly would.

Two years ago the Union State Convention presented Mr. Robinson as a candidate for Controller. The office needed such a man; it sought him; an overwhelming majority affirmed his fitness; and he has since discharged its duties without fear or favor. No holder of a bogus claim has either expected or received compliance at his hands; no man who sought to enrich himself at the public expense has counted on being aided by his partiality or friendship. And, on the other hand, no man who had a just and honest claim has had to await the Controller's convenience or leisure. We have not a doubt that the State Debt is this hour Half a Million Dollars less than it would have been with an average man in the Controller's office during the last two years.

Why, then, is he not renominated?

We answer: For the same reason that Mr. Dennison, his predecessor, was not, and Mr. Olcott, his successor, if he does his whole duty, as we doubt not he will, will not be. It is one of the worst features of popular government that vigorous fidelity to the public interest in pecuniary matters must always be evinced at the cost and peril of the functionary who dare be thus conscientious. The tax-payers are remote, scattered, ignorant, careless: the tax-consumers are on hand at nominating conventions, keen as hawks, and know all the ropes. Saving is always invidious, grudging, paltry; while spending is generous, lordly, magnificent. If a legislator wants to be popular and have "troops of friends," let him vote to raise everybody's salary and pass every-body's bills: if he fears any grumbling on the part of his constituents, let him vote against levying the requisite taxes to meet the lavish expenditure thus inaugurated, and he will be all right.

Of course, no one openly opposes the renomination of a faithful functionary because of his fidelity. None are so green as that. But his locality is wrong, even if a candidate or so has to be started on purpose; or there is an irresistible demand for a "new ticket;" or he has made too many enemies; or some other dodge is tried to subserve the purpose. We have seen too many faithful men shelved on some of these pretenses. A capable despot like either Napoleon never parts with such a functionary as Mr. Robinson, and so is never swindled in his accounts; democracies are less discerning and less vigilant.

Of course a strong and sound man is always put forward against such a faithful servant of the State when he is to be run out, for none other will answer. The wire-workers against him are too shrewd not to know this. But the change is nevertheless an unwholesome one. The plausible but rotten claim which the outgoing functionary has thoroughly investigated and "knows like a book," makes its bow to his successor newly whitewashed and looking as innocent as a lamb. The fabricators and engineers of all manner of pretexts for getting their arms into the Treasury have a virgin soil to work upon. Frequent, needless changes in such offices as our Controller's are injurious *per se*, and should be avoided. Yet, for the last fifteen or twenty years, we have had a new Controller about as often as we could. It is not the interest of the tax-payers that this should continue.

FRANCE IN AMERICA.

From the beginning of our Civil War, the Rebellion has been kept alive by hopes of external aid. The Democratic party of the North was to "pronounce" in its favor, revolutionize the Western and Middle States, kick New-England out into the cold, adopt the Montgomery Constitution, and creep in at the back door of Jeff. Davis's slave empire. The uprising of the People of the Free States directly upon the tidings of the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter by Beauregard gave a wholesome check to this speculation, but it was never wholly abandoned; and the incendiary, murderous riots of Gov. Seymour's "friends" in this city were hailed by the Rebels as a fresh though tardy attempt to carry out the original programme. Had Lee triumphed at Gettysburg, this outbreak would have been precipitated and would have been far more formidable. Occurring directly on the back of several stunning Rebel defeats, it proved useless to its contrivers and rather beneficial than injurious to the Government. And it is now very unlikely to be repeated or imitated on any scale that should excite apprehension. Lieut. Maury and other Rebels in Europe dilate upon their prospects of Northern help as though Jeff. Davis held the whole Copperhead faction in the hollow of his hand; but that is not practically the case. The Copperheads sympathize with the Rebels to a certain extent; they are quite as anxious that Slavery should be perpetuated and fortified: they would like to see the Republic humbled before her traitorous assailants; but the end they seek is a Pro-Slavery Reunion, while the Rebels will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute and total Disunion. So far as the Copperheads can embarrass and obstruct the operations of the Federal authorities without risking their necks or incurring the penalties of treason, they will do it; but there is no large proportion of them ripe for overt war on the Union. Herein the sanguine expectations under which the Rebellion was inaugurated prove futile, and keen is the resulting disappointment. It is now plain that no regiment will ever be openly recruited in a Free State to fight the battles of Pro-Slavery Rebellion.

But the Southern hopes of Foreign interposition were not less ardent than those of Northern aid. "Europe *must have* Cotton: she can only obtain it of the South: hence she must raise the blockade and compel a Disunion Peace." The third year of the war is now running on, and this calculation has not yet been realized. Yet the Rebellion clings to the hope of intervention like the drowning man to his straw. Great Britain has utterly, hopelessly failed to respond: she wants Cotton badly, but does not see that going to war with the United States for it would pay: no other Power but France has the requisite Naval force: hence France *must* come to the rescue. The Confederate Press scarcely deems it necessary to vail in courteous praise its conviction that Louis Napoleon will do anything that interest or ambition may prompt. 'He has seized Mexico: he badly wants Texas to grow his Cotton and Tobacco and take the pay wholly in the fabrics of Lyons, Mulhouse, St. Etienne, and in 'articles de Paris;' of course, he will go to war for us whenever we shall be constrained to offer him that tempting bribe. He is only standing out for his price.' That craftiest and most unprincipled intriguer, John Slidell, has long been kept by Jeff. Davis as near as possible to the ear of Napoleon: now it is rumored that Aleck Stephens has been sent over to re-enforce him, armed with power to offer anything—Texas, Gradual Abolition, or even a Protectorate over the entire Confederacy—in payment for L. N.'s immediate and active intervention in behalf of the exhausted and death-struck Rebellion. And it is rumored that Gen. Grant—in case he shall have sailed from New-Orleans for Texas—will find himself face to face with a French Army of Occupation on this side of the Rio Grande!

We do not believe this, and we are confident that our Government will take care that no movement on its part shall afford a pretext for any such demonstration. We concur heartily in the wisdom of the rule by which the President solved the Trent difficulty—'One War at a time.' If Louis Napoleon should wantonly, groundlessly set upon us, we shall of course defend ourselves; but we shall not make war upon him in behalf of Mexico, nor the Monroe doctrine, nor even should he recognize the Southern Confederacy. His recognition will not undo Gettysburg nor Vicksburg: it will not arrest the victorious march of Rosecrans nor that of Burnside: it will not restore Tennessee to the Confederacy, nor close again the Mississippi, nor re-establish Slavery along its banks. The Rebellion is dying: let us do nothing to arrest that wholesome and timely proceeding, but everything to accelerate it.

There are those who have differed and may still differ with us respecting our Foreign Policy, and, so far as they are sincerely on the National side in our great struggle, we listen to them with respect, though without change of conviction. But the great mass of the clamor in journals nominally loyal for what is termed a bold and spirited Foreign Policy—for the reassertion and maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine—for warning France to quit Mexico, &c., &c.—is thoroughly pro-Rebel in its impulse and its object. The Confederates could afford to owe for the full value of three or four of our leading newspaper establishments if they might so use their columns as to involve our Government in a war with France or Great Britain; and at least *one* noisy City journal has been wielded from the outset of our troubles as though its chief end were the manufacture of powerful European alliances for Jeff. Davis. There are others that, with various impulses, exhibit a kindred tendency. All doubtless feel justified in the course they have taken; we quarrel with none, but pursue and commend the path which seems to us unquestionably that which leads through speedy triumph over the Rebels to National security and lasting peace.

THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN PRINCES.

The meeting of the German Princes at Frankfort deservedly engages the attention of the entire European press. For, to those who are not altogether unacquainted with the process of transformation through which all Europe is now passing, it must appear as a most significant sign of the time. It hastens the time when one of the knottiest European questions—that of German nationality—will demand a practical solution; and how this solution can be effected without shaking the whole European State system, as arranged by the Congress of Vienna, no European statesman even pretends to foresee.

The call for the Congress and its meeting have taken Europe rather by surprise. It was known that the Austrian Government was in favor of a reformation of the Federal Constitution, for it had proposed some months ago a reformatory scheme at the Diet. It was further known that Austria had been greatly encouraged in her intentions by the despair of the national party in Northern and Central Germany to prevail upon Prussia to assume the leadership. The recent visit of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the only German Prince beside the Grand Duke of Baden who was looked upon as being in favor of a liberal scheme of reform, at the Court of Vienna led to a belief that a new move of Austria might be expected. Yet, as far as we have seen, a meeting of all the princes was never hinted at in the German papers, and the Congress, therefore, appears altogether as a surprise party.

The promptness and unanimity with which the German princes have responded to the invitation of Austria is remarkable, and the best proof how necessary it is in their opinion to take the initiative in clearing the way for a greater unity of Germany, in order that the national movement may not pass altogether out of their control. The King of Prussia, as was very generally anticipated, refused to attend; the King of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, of course, declined likewise to have anything to do with the movement. But beside these only three of the minor princes were absent. Even the King of Holland, though at first unwilling to attend, had sent his brother.

The German princes have not had much experience in political meetings, and many of them, we imagine, may have felt somewhat embarrassed by their novel position. It seems, however, that their *debut* has made a favorable impression. The Austrian Emperor is said to have acted the part of President with considerable tact. His speech, which we gave in full in our issue of Friday morning, is undoubtedly an able document. There is no assumption in it of the absolute and theocratic monarchy, but it bears throughout the impress of the spirit of the nineteenth century.

Frankfort papers give the following outline of the proposition which the Emperor of Austria has submitted to the deliberations of the Princes: There will be a Chamber of Representatives, composed of 300 Deputies, of whom Austria will elect 75, Prussia 75, Bavaria 27, each of the other kingdoms 15, Baden 12, and the minor States the rest. This Assembly, which will meet triennially, will pass resolutions on the Federal Budget, the right of domicile, the press, the right of association, and certain other points. An Assembly of Princes, to consist of all the sovereigns, the burgomasters of the four free cities, and two representatives of those princes who lost their sovereignty in 1806, will meet immediately after each session of the Assembly of Representatives, in order to accept, reject or modify the resolutions placed before them. A Federal Council, a collection of seventeen Plenipotentiaries of the States (who cast, however, twenty-one votes, as the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia will have three votes each) must give its assent to war and peace. The executive power will be in the hands of a Directory, to consist of the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, and two other States, elected for the term of three years by the remainder of the States.

The present law of the German Confederacy requires a unanimity of votes of the Federal Diet for any organic changes. In view of such a law, it is impossible to foresee what course Austria and the other Powers may intend to pursue if Prusssia and Denmark should persist in their opposition.

Of still greater importance is the question of how much influence the proposition will have upon the Liberal party of Germany. It is hardly necessary to remark that the Austrian proposition is very far from meeting the views of the German people upon reconstruction. But a large portion of them attribute so great an importance to the question of national unity that they are willing to accept as a beginning any scheme that will give to Germany a National Parliament. They argue that all their efforts for the progress of Liberal priciples may be any moment jeoparded or at least neutralized by the want of unity and dissension between the States, and that, on the other hand, the devotion of the immense majority of the German people to Liberal progress is so firmly grounded as to make a Democratic development of a Federal Constitution an absolute certainty. This view is entertained by Liberalists of all shades of opinion, including a number of radical Democrats. The new move of the Emperor of Austria has placed the German question before European diplomacy as a subject requiring immediate attention. The first stage of the movement must therefore be well understood, in order to comprehend its subsequent development.

BURNSIDE IN KNOXVILLE.

At last, the Union flag waves in triumph over the heart of East Tennessee, whence it was banished by an overwhelming Rebel force of strangers nearly two years ago. It is manifest that the advance of our armies has not been seriously resisted, for if it had been we should not hear of the capture at once of Knoxville, the strategic heart of the entire region, and of Morristown and London, places on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, thirty to fifty miles on either side of Knoxville. It is plain that Burnside's and Rosecrans's movements are planned with a view to the junction of their armies whenever necessary—that is, whenever either shall be confronted by a superior force; and that thus far no such necessity has arisen. Either the report that Lee has dispatched three divisions of his army to East Tennessee must be unfounded, or else they had not been able to reach Knoxville, by the 4th inst., when it was occupied by Burnside's cavalry. Rosecrans, according to a letter or dispatch of the 4th to *The Nashville Union*, was operating by divisions—Wilder before Chattanooga; Crook at Lookout Mountain; E. M'Cook toward Rome, Georgia; Minty, with Rosecrans's extreme left wing, gave a hand to Burnside on the 2d inst. at Kingston on the Clinch, forty miles W. S. W. of Knoxville, his infantry entering that place (the capital of Roane County) simultaneously with Burnside's mounted men, so that the junction of the two armies was that day achieved. Of course, part of Burnside's cavalry must have been further advanced, or it could not have reached Morristown on the 4th. The dispatch to *The Nashville Union* is dated Bridgeport, Ala., and says:

"Tennesseans are flocking in daily from the mountains in companies of thirties and fifties, and enrolling themselves in our army. Yesterday eighty-five came into Stevenson, and the day before one hundred and fifty. Every man has his own horse, bridle and saddle, and only needs a musket. They all want to join immediately, and demand mustering into service at once."

East Tennessee had already several thousand gallant men in our armies, beside the thousands of devoted Unionists who have been forced into those of Jeff. Davis, or shot because they refused to be. We cannot doubt, however, that the caves and glens of her wooded mountains contain thousands more who will eagerly hasten to do battle for their country against the traitors who have so long oppressed and hunted them. Tennessee, we trust, will very soon be wholly and evermore restored to the Union.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have received the officially-declared vote of Kentucky at her recent election. Of the 110 counties, 104 are regularly returned, and three more are unofficially at hand, leaving only three counties (Clinton, Letcher and Pike) not counted. The figures we have foot up thus:

Counties.	Bramlette.	Wickliffe.
One hundred and four counties, official	67,586	17,344
Johnson County	446	00
Harlan County	171	45
Perry County	103	00
Total	68,306	17,389

Bramlette's (Union) majority......50,922

But, according to the official declaration, the result is as follows:

GOVERNOR.	
Thomas E. Bramlette, Union	67,586
Charles A. Wickliffe, Copperhead	17,344
Bramlette's majority	50,242
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.	
Richard T. Jacob, Union	65,601
Wm. B. Read, Copperhead	14,620
Jacob's majority	50,981
AUDITOR.	
Wm. T. Samuels, Union	65,111
Grant Green, Copperhead	13,460
Samuels's majority	51,651
TREASURER.	
James H. Garrard, Union	65,750
H. F. Kalfus, Copperhead	12,646
Garrard's majority	53,104
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
John M. Harlan, Union	65,742
Thomas Turner, Copperhead	12,890
Harlan's majority	52,852
REGISTER.	
James A. Dawson, Union	63,742
Thos. J. Frazier, Copperhead	13,235
Dawson's majority	50,507
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
Daniel Stevenson, Union	64,962
Thos. C. McKee, Copperhead	12,530
Stevenson's majority	52,432

The aggregate vote for Congress is summed up as follows:

District.	Union.	Copperh'd.	District.	Union.	Copperh'd.
I.	4,323	711	VI.	6,956	4,253
II.	8,311	3,087	VII.	4,711	4,630
III.	8,654	1,293	VIII.	7,898	197
IV.	10,435	2,663	IX.	6,638	567
V.	6,257	2,477			
Total				64,183	19,730

Union majority on Congress, 44,443.

WHO FILL THE RANKS?

The Copperhead journals persist in the work of defaming, ridiculing, and discrediting the attempt of the Government to re-enforce the Union armies by Drafting. Here are specimens of their assertions:

I. "New-Jersey, Syracuse, &c., are doing better by Volunteering than could have been done by Drafting."

We answer—the Volunteering bragged of is a direct and palpable result of the Draft. The efforts instanced to raise Volunteers would never have been made but to avoid the Draft, and not one in ten of these vaunted Volunteers would have been enlisted at all had there been no Draft.

II. "The Drafted do not respond."

We answer, *They do.* Some are legally exempted; others furnish substitutes; a further class pay the $300 for exemption; and this is at once employed to stimulate the Volunteering that the Copperheads profess to like so well. But many of the Drafted respond by personal service. Thus the ranks of the Army are being steadily recruited.

III. "The Drafted men desert."

We answer, No; the desertions are nearly all from among the Volunteers; that is, those who have freely bargained for so much cash down to serve as substitutes for drafted men. There is a large class of scoundrels who make a business of enlisting for the bounty, obtaining it, and then deserting. Some of them have done this half a dozen times. The Government is now shooting a few of the worst of this class for examples, with salutary results. The Drafted men who present themselves for service rarely desert.

IV. "Well: at all events, the *Republicans* do not go to the War."

We meet this assertion by facts that cannot be gainsayed. Consider them:

Several States have, through the action of Republican Legislatures, allowed their soldiers in the field the Right of Suffrage; and they have voted accordingly—*in every instance giving a large Republican majority.* Their votes are all recorded in the last *Tribune Almanac*, save those cast this year by the Wisconsin soldiers, which also showed a large Republican majority.

Now, while the votes of the soldiers have uniformly shown a large majority on the Republican side, *the votes of those staying at home have shown a corresponding Republican loss*, proving that sending soldiers to the field has diminished our relative strength at home. And, on the other hand, California and Oregon, which have sent very few soldiers to the War, are more decidedly with us to-day than they were when the War broke out.

Here is proof from three totally independent quarters—1, from the vote of the States which have filled the ranks of our armies; 2, from that of the States which have *not* filled them to any considerable extent; 3, from the vote of the soldiers themselves—that about three-fourths of the defenders of the Union were drawn from the Republican ranks. How can it be gainsayed? Will *The World*, *The Express* and *The Albany Argus* try their skill upon it?

When they have ciphered through, let them try their skill on this:

If the great body of our soldiers are Pro-Slavery Democrats, why is it that the Legislators and Governors of that party habitually oppose the attempts as systematically made by Republicans to extend to them the Right of Suffrage?

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A few months ago, the English papers, with rare unanimity and unconcealed satisfaction, announced what they conceived the be the failure of the French scheme to construct a canal navigable by large vessels from Suez to Pelusium. The British Embassador in Constantinople had at length succeeded in inducing the Sultan to exercise for once his nominal right of sovereignty over Egypt, and to demand an essential alteration of the agreement made between the Pasha of Egypt and the French Suez Canal Company. The compulsory labor of the Egyptian workmen (fellahs) was to cease, and they were, instead, to be fairly hired. The grant of land made to the Company was to be repealed for a pecuniary compensation. Thirdly, sufficient guaranties were to be given for the neutrality of the canal.

These directions did not contain an absolute prohibition of the enterprise; but the English press felt little or no doubt that their enforcement would soon compel the French to abandon the scheme. They argued that a repeal of the grant of land and a guaranteed neutrality of the canal could take away nearly all the political advantages for the sake of which alone it was evident France was patronizing the project, while, on the other hand, it was considered impossible to hire a sufficient amount of labor for completing the work.

The French Company, or rather the motive power that stood behind it, the French Government, was, however, not terrified so easily. The Company at once assured the public that no interruption would take place in the work, and that no doubt need be entertained about its completion. The French Government used its whole influence, both in Constantinople and in Cairo, in the interest of the Company. Finally, a judgment in favor of the practicability of the scheme was obtained from an English engineer, Mr. Hawshaw, who, after a long examination of the works in progress, reversed the contrary judgment of Mr. Robert Stephenson and expressed his opinion that the work could be completed and kept in repair for a sum not very much more than originally estimated.

The Turkish Government felt, of course, not a little embarrassment in consequence of the antagonistic intrigues of England and France. It was regarded safest to make both Governments show their hands openly, and a dispatch was consequently addressed to both, requesting them as "the two most sincere allies" of the Sultan, to assist him in bringing the Suez Canal difficulty to a solution.

The result of this note was an apparent compromise between England and France. So, at least, it was announced by the English press. The grant of land was to be relinquished, guaranties of the neutrality of the canal were to be given; but, on the other hand, the Company was to be authorized to continue to employ forced labor. After the execution of this compromise, *The Times* remarked, England should have "very little concern with the matter." If France, by the construction of the canal, designed any attack upon England, "the new arrangements would render them impracticable." If the susceptibilities of the French should be irritated by the security taken against these possible purposes, they must remember "that such purposes were first avowed by themselves." If they were annoyed at the doubts of England of their engineering success, they now had "an excellent method of avenging themselves."

This comment of the leading organ of their British allies did not make the most favorable impression upon the French. The replies of their journals are very ill-humored, and the *Constitutionnel* thinks that England intends to intrigue again against the completion of the canal. It is moreover announced that Mr. Lesseps, the originator and director of the Suez Canal Company, in a report recently submitted to the General Assembly of the stockholders, insisted very determinedly that the original agreement was made between the Government of Egypt and the Suez Canal Company, that any change in the agreement could be made only with the consent of these two parties, and that the concessions made by the Pasha of Egypt were within the limit of his right, and did not require the sanction of the Turkish Government.

It is, of course, supposed that Mr. Lesseps, before taking this stand, was assured of the intention of the French Government. Thus we may expect new difficulties between England and France, and it is certainly not a little amusing to see these two Powers embarking in a—at least diplomatic—war on the question whether the Pasha of Egypt was authorized or not to make certain concessions to a canal company.

The interest shown by both the great Powers of Europe in this controversy may be taken, however, as a proof of what immense importance the canal, when completed, will be to the world.

GARIBALDI TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

What the democracy of Europe thinks of the character of our struggle, has never been set forth more clearly and more tersely than in the admirable letter of Garibaldi to Abraham Lincoln, "Emancipator of slaves in the American Republic," sent us by our Turin correspondent, and which is as follows:

CAPRERA, Aug. 6, 1863.

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *Emancipator of the Slaves in the American Republic.*

If in the midst of your Titanic battles, our voice can yet reach you, let us, O Lincoln, free sons of Columbus, send you a word of good wishes and of admiration for the great work that you have begun.

Heir of the aspirations of Christ and of John Brown, you will pass to posterity with the name of the Emancipator; more enviable than any crown or any human treasure.

An entire race of men, bowed by selfish egotism under the yoke of Slavery, is at the price of the noblest blood of America, restored by you to the dignity of man, to civilization, and to love.

America, Mistress of Liberty to our fathers, opens again the solemn epoch of human progress, and, while she astonishes the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how this old Europe, which also fights so great a battle for liberty, finds neither mind nor heart to equal hers. While the revelers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let free men religiously keep sacred the day of the fall of Slavery. There are mysterious parallels in history—the robbery of Mexico and the Lincoln Proclamation. Prosperity to you, Abraham Lincoln, pilot of Liberty; hail to all you who for two years have fought and died around her regenerating banner; weal to you, redeemed sons of Ham—the free men of Italy kiss the glorious marks of your chains.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI,
and the other Italian Liberals.

If any man in Europe can speak in the name of the whole Liberal and Progressive party it is Garibaldi. No other man possesses to an equal degree the love, and the admiration of the true Democrats of every country of Europe. Our own land has fully shared in the appreciation of the eminent services, which Garibaldi has rendered to the cause of Democratic Progress, and even most of the organs of our so-called Democratic party have been in former days among his warm admirers, though they might have known, that man cannot worship at the same time Freedom in Europe and the Slave Power America.

There is nothing more disgusting in the language used by the organs of the Slave Power than the attempt to represent themselves as the champions of civil liberty, and the Republicans as the champions of a despotic policy. If their minds were yet open to truth, the simple fact that every friend of liberal progress outside of the United States sympathizes with the present Administration, and especially with its Emancipation policy, and that the aristocrats and reactionists everywhere in Europe are enthusiastic in favor of the Southern Rebels and the Northern Copperheads, should open their eyes.

WOOD AND LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln in his letter to the Conventions at Springfield and Syracuse, declared emphatically that no overtures of peace had ever been made by the leading Rebels. Mr. Fernando Wood, it will be recollected, has just as emphatically, on several occasions asserted the contrary. We publish this morning the correspondence between the President and Mr. Wood on this subject, which took place as long ago as last December, and which Mr. Wood, we presume, thinks proper to make public in reply to the positive assertion of the President. Mr. Wood, we think, will make very little by this publication, and the country will coincide with the President in the propriety and prudence of his reply. It was, indeed, a great condescension, on the part of the President, to reply at all to this impudent demand of a private citizen to declare an amnesty with Rebels in arms on the mere assertion of such citizen that he was "advised by an authority he *deemed* to be well informed as well as reliable and truthful," that the Rebels would return to their original *status*, provided the Federal Government would cease hostilities! Even should such a proposition be made directly by the Rebels, the Government would fail in dignity and duty to the country did it not reject it when conveyed in such terms. And how much more imperative is it to put it aside as idle and insolent when conveyed through one who could hardly receive it except in direct contravention of an act of Congress prohibiting treating with the enemy. Mr. Wood proves nothing else by this correspondence than that he holds certain relations with traitors. He had better have made a clean breast of it, and stated on what "authority" he made this extraordinary proposition. Otherwise the correspondence entirely justifies the assertion of Mr. Lincoln's letter to the Union Conventions.

CALIFORNIA TRUE!

The impeded telegraph had not yet flashed across the Rocky Mountains the glad tidings that VERMONT had, on the 1st inst., elected Union State Officers, a Legislature, and three Representatives in Congress, by majorities of many thousands, when CALIFORNIA apprised us that she, on the 2d, had done likewise, electing *her* three Union Members of Congress, State Officers, and Legislature, by like overwhelming majorities. The Far West fully rivals "the Star that never sets," in her pledges of devotion to freedom and the Union.

California never before gave clear majorities for Anti-Slavery Representatives in Congress or Governor. Her aggregate votes for President in '60 and for Governor in '61 were as follows:

'60, *Pres't*—Lincoln..........38,734 Douglas..........38,0[illegible]
Bell..........9,136 Breckinridge..........33,975
'61, *Gov'r*—Stanford *U. Rep.* 56,036 Conness, *Douglas*.30,944
M'Connell, *Breckinridge*..32,750

Last year, the distracted Democrats had no hope, and did not try to bring out their vote, their respective candidates for Superintendent of Schools (the only office to be filled by general vote) being obnoxious: so the Union candidate beat them both. But this year they fused, placed their old and popular leaders, Govs. Bigler, Weller, &c., on their State Ticket, canvassed thoroughly, made a great effort, and are again badly beaten. The three Representatives in Congress, by whose help *The Herald* figured up an Opposition majority for Speaker, are scored up on the other side, and their votes for the Administration candidate "make assurance doubly sure." If Delaware and Maryland should elect all six Copperheads, there will still be a Lincoln majority, and *The Richmond Enquirer's* fond hopes of an Opposition ascendency whereby the Supplies will be stopped, the President impeached, the War Taxes repealed and the Public Debt repudiated, to the sure relief of all Dixie and the intense joy of Rebels at home and Despots abroad, are utterly blasted. California came into the Union to stay, and she will neither destroy it herself nor permit its destruction by others.

The Pacific slope will cast four votes for Speaker at the opening of the new Congress—every one of them on the right side. Ten years hence, there will be from twelve to twenty Members from that Slope, reaching Washington after a week's journey by rail from home, and not a Disunionist or Nullifier among them. Peace and Prosperity to the Land of Gold, of Promise, and of unwavering Patriotism!

MARYLAND.

Hon. Francis Thomas was on the 3rd nominated for re-election to Congress by the Union Convention of the IVth (Western) District of Maryland, receiving the votes of Allegany and Frederick Counties (12), while those of Washington and Carroll (10) were cast for another. Gov. Thomas was unanimously elected two years ago, and will, doubtless, be chosen now. The Convention significantly and unimously

Resolved, That we hereby, to-day, renew the profession of our unalterable attachment to the Union of our forefathers; our conviction of the incalculable importance to us and to mankind, of preserving the integrity of this nation; our detestation of all who have sought directly or indirectly to subvert and destroy it, and our determination to aid in its restoration at whatever cost.

2. That our devotion to the Union is paramount to all party attachments or considerations; that we affix no conditions [illegible]

to our loyalty, but that we will yield the Government our righteous and most imperative duty to restore this Union by the suppression of the rebellion, to re-establish law and order, and to punish *treason*, our hearty, honest, and cordial co-operation.

3. That the nominee of this Convention be understood, by his acceptance, as adopting the above resolutions unreservedly and in good faith, and that knowing as he must, the unwavering and inextinguishable patriotism of the vast majority of the people of this (IVth) Congressional District of Maryland, he will on all occasions truly and faithfully represent the will and sentiments of his constituents.

4. That *a cordial co-operation with the Government necessarily includes the support by our nominee of an unconditional Union candidate for Speaker for the next House of Representatives.*

5. That in the event of the non-acceptance by the nominee of the foregoing resolutions, that the President be directed to reassemble this Convention at the earliest convenient day.

The candidates are probably now nearly or quite all nominated—the election being but four weeks off. They are as follows:

Dist. I. (Eastern Shore)	*John W. Crisfield.
Dist. II. (Harford, &c.)	*Edwin H. Webster.
Dist. III. (Baltimore City)	Henry Winter Davis.
Dist. IV. (Western Counties)	*Francis Thomas.
Dist. V. (Western Shore)	*Charles B. Calvert.

*Members of the last House.

Thomas Swann (ex-Mayor) runs against Mr Davis: we do not observe that the others have serious opposition. All profess to be Union men, but Calvert is of the Pro-Slavery variety. Each professes to be, like Davis, Unconditional.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Rebel Flying Dutchman—The Monitors—The Lehigh—The Frigate Ironsides—The Weather—Admiral Dahlgren's Health—Fort Sumter Again.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FLAG-SHIP PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 31, 1863.

Yesterday we had two funerals aboard the ship, the fleet-printer and the coxswain of the Admiral's barge, who, as I told you before, had his leg broken by the bursting of a hand-grenade.

This morning considerable speculation was aroused by the appearance of a Rebel craft moving slowly down the channel. Information of the fact was conveyed by the Quartermaster on deck to the Signal Officer, and to Fleet Captain, Oscar C. Badger, Chief of Staff. She was reported as bearing a flag of truce, but with our glasses from the flag-ship we were unable to distinguish it. By order of Capt. Badger, the monitor Weehawken was ordered to get under way, and the Ironsides signaled in case the strange vessel bore a flag of truce to oblige her to communicate with the blockading fleet outside.

"In case she does not bear a flag of truce?" was the question asked.

"Then Commander Rowan will know how to deal with her," was the brief reply, characteristic of the man.

Mr. Wm. Havards, fleet pilot, was then sent aboard the Weehawken, and shortly afterward she was reported under way.

At the distance seen from the flag-ship she appeared very much like a monitor, and some supposed her to be the Nantucket. Others thought her some small craft sent down for the purpose of removing the buoys. Nothing has yet been heard from her.

THE MONITORS.

We have now six monitors, and are looking hourly for the Catskill from Port Royal. The names of the six are: Weehawken, Capt. Calhoun; Passaic, Capt. Simpson; Nahant, Capt. John Downes; Montauk, Capt. Davis; Patapsco, Capt. Thos. H. Stevens; Lehigh, Capt. Bryson.

THE LEHIGH.

This monitor, which arrived here yesterday, from New-York, has sundry improvements over the others. I do not know exactly what these are, but they are said to be very valuable additions.

THE IRONSIDES

is the most formidable-appearing vessel I have ever seen. Nothing could be conceived of more grim and warlike. She is certainly a success, in spite of her being unwieldy. Her armament is very heavy, and the shutters to her port-holes close at the recoil of the guns. Her commander is Capt. Rowan, one of the ablest officers of the fleet.

THE WEATHER, &C.

The weather at present is anything but encouraging to operations here. Perhaps on no other portions of our coast is it more changeable than along the coasts of North and South Carolina. Here also fevers prevail, and the seeds of fever are sown in the body to develope at some future day.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S HEALTH

is by no means good. The Doctor visited him this morning. He appears pale, and his physical strength much exhausted. His mind, however, is vigorous and active, grasping every detail of business connected with the fleet. I trust that his illness is but temporary, and that a few days will see him completely recovered.

The entire dearth of news here at present renders it necessary to repeat the stale and uninteresting cry of "nothing new." The people north must be quite tired of hearing it; but they have been too sanguine, too expectant of results here. The work is gigantic, and must be accomplished slowly and patiently or by a bold and sudden stroke of strategy.

2 p. m.—The Weehawken and the Montauk, sent up to assist the former, have both returned. The character and mission of the vessel spoken of at the beginning of this letter is wrapped in mystery. At any rate she was sunk by Fort Moultrie; haversacks were found floating in the water, marked "Army of Tennessee." Here is a riddle, guess it who can. The two monitors engaged Battery Gregg, and for upward of an hour a brisk artillery duel was sustained, Fort Moultrie participating. Neither of our vessels were struck, the shots from the land falling generally short of the mark. The damage inflicted by the monitors of course cannot be estimated.

The reconnoissance developed one fact—that the wall of Fort Sumter facing Moultrie is as perfect as ever it was. I am told, upon good authority, that five casemate guns are in position.

4 p. m.—All the monitors, except the Lehigh and the Montauk, are engaging Battery Gregg and Fort Moultrie. The cannonading is very heavy. Several of the monitors have been struck, but, as a general thing the firing of both fort and battery is exceedingly wild.

5:30 p. m.—The cannonading has ceased, and the monitors are returning. Some injury was done to the deck of the Passaic. This is the only vulnerable part of the monitors, except the wooden portion of the hull below water.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, 1863.—To-day everything is quiet, except an occasional gun from shore. The weather is still unsettled. We are looking for the steamer Fulton, on her way to New-York from Port Royal. E. G. S.

Fort Sumter Silenced—Evacuation Daily Expected—Distress for Water at Fort Wagner—The End Approaching—Gen. Gillmore's Heavy Guns Advanced—A Tremendous Attack on Wagner at Hand—The Batteries on Sullivan's Island Attacked—The Operations of the Naval Brigade upon Fort Sumter.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 1, 1863.

But little progress has been made during the past week toward the reduction of the Rebel fortresses. Sumter still holds on her silent obstinacy, and whenever her battle-flag is struck down by some good shot from one of our 300-pounder Parrotts, runs it up again with a defiant shout and cheer, but every time a little lower than before, requiring at this time of writing a glass to discern it at all.

But the "flag is still there," and that is all. The fort is destroyed, her guns dismantled or carried off, and are now pouring shot and shell into our batteries from James Island; her garrison in a half-starved condition, and momentarily awaiting orders to apply the match, put off in small boats, and at a safe distance await the explosion of the magazine and the destruction of everything of any value. Recent arrivals of deserters and prisoners confirm all the reports given you in my last letters. Wagner will be held to the last moment, and nothing, it is said, but want of water will compel her to surrender. The dead lie so thickly around her walls that the water from the shallow wells cannot be drank. If, compelled by thirst, some of the soldiers are so imprudent as to swallow it, the next day they are in the hospitals, and before the close of the week many of them in their graves. Brave attempts have been made to supply the garrison from Charleston, but thus far a small quantity only has been furnished. Only at midnight, or under the cover of some dense fog in the morning, have any vessels been known to reach them for the past eight days. If the monitors would only cut off communication for one week longer, the fort would be in our possession, and with Fort Wagner, Fort Gregg, and the whole of Morris Island once ours, the stars and stripes in a few hours would wave over Fort Sumter.

But what the monitors should have done long since, Gen. Gillmore, with his engineers and his artillerists, will probably accomplish before many days.

We are now within one hundred yards of Fort Wagner. By to-morrow our heaviest Parrotts will be able to deliver a fire at the distance of two hundred yards into every embrasure commanding the beach, and an enfilading one upon every gun looking seaward. Showers of grape and cannister will also be poured upon the gunners the moment they leave their bomb-proofs and commence working their pieces.

At the distance of two thousand yards, the fifteen and eleven inch shell of the monitors seem to have but little effect upon sand embankments, and seldom penetrate more than seven or eight feet.

The bomb-proofs of Wagner being covered with nearly thirty feet of sand and timber, it is but a waste of ammunition to fire at so great a distance. If we can believe the reports of deserters and prisoners, not one of our shots have yet penetrated any of the bomb-proofs by direct fire. One fifteen inch shell happened to roll down the passage way leading to the bomb-proofs, and exploded in the midst of about one hundred men without wounding one of them. This story is vouched for by several deserters coming within our lines at different times.

Yesterday the monitors and the Ironsides engaged the batteries on Sullivan's Island, at the distance of one mile and a quarter. As usual, an immense amount of ammunition was expended, but with what result we have yet to learn. At the same time our land batteries engaged Fort Wagner, effecting so much injury that some sanguine artillerists are of the opinion that the fort will be in our possession before to-morrow night. It is useless, however, to speculate with regard to the exact day or week when any of these forts will be in our possession. The reduction of any one of them is a great task, and when ten or fifteen are to be reduced, and a mile or two of torpedoes and obstructions are to be blown up and destroyed, the most skillful engineers and artillerists may well ask for time and the exercise of a little patience from the great people who are anxiously awaiting the capture of Charleston.

So far as the operations of the army are concerned, the work could be intrusted to no other hands. The campaign, unlike almost every other since the war commenced, is peculiarly an engineering one, and to the brains of cultivated engineers it should be intrusted. A large army, by another line of approach, could, without much doubt, have taken Charleston a year since, but the high Powers having decreed to fritter their strength away among the hills of Virginia, this Rebel stronghold must succumb only to the slowly advancing parallels and zigzags of the engineers, and the steady fire of heavy guns by accurate artillerists.

Fort Sumter having been destroyed, and the interest of the campaign no longer requiring silence with regard to at least a portion of the work already performed, I am permitted by Capt. Foxhall Parker, commanding the naval brigade on shore, to publish a few of the facts in reference to the part his command had in the action.

The brigade, consisting of 120 seamen and 50 marines, the latter under command of Lieut. Loring, landed on Morris Island on the morning of July 26, and were immediately assigned to the batteries on our right, which were being erected for them by the N. Y. Vol. Engineers, the guns, however, having been furnished by the navy.

The battery consisted of four guns, two 200-pounder Parrotts and two 80-pounder Whitworths, under the personal command of Capt. Parker, who gave the elevation to every shot. The battery opened upon Sumter soon after daylight on Aug. 17, and continued in action every day from morning to night until Sunday evening, Aug. 23, when the last gun of Sumter was dismounted by a shot from the 300-pounder Parrott, worked by Capt. Geary of the 7th Connecticut.

During the entire action of this naval battery something over seven hundred shots were fired from the 200-pounder Parrotts, of which more than one-half struck the Fort. From the Whitworths, 222 solid shot were fired; 98 hit the Fort, and 124 went over or fell short. The shots from this naval battery accomplished the destruction of the sea wall of Sumter, and materially damaged the western and north-western faces, looking toward Charleston.

In this connection it is proper to add that while this naval brigade were on shore, and from the commencement of the bombardment to its close, the most perfect harmony and good feeling existed between the officers and men composing it and those of the land forces who took part with them in the action.

So well pleased were the sailors with Gen. Gillmore that they named their powerful battery after him, in preference to any of their own favorite officers.

Capt. Parker, although suffering acutely from a disease induced by the climate and exposure to the hot sun on land, remained with his men under fire until his work was accomplished, and returned to the Wabash with the best wishes of the highest officers of the army, and the admiration and respect of every one so fortunate as to be favored with a personal interview. A sailor, a soldier, and a cultivated gentleman, he reflects the highest credit upon the naval service, and upon the country he has so long served, and whose flag he has so gallantly fought for.

In addition to Capt. Parker, the following officers, commanding in the Naval Brigade, were daily on duty on the battery: Lieut. Brower, Ensign Wallace, Drs. Babcock and Michel, and Master's Mates Owens, Pease, and Poor.

Another Reconnoissance by the Navy—Tremendous Artillery Duel on the night of 1st September—Noticeable Men connected with the Fleet.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

Late on Tuesday afternoon it was decided by Admiral Dahlgren to make an attack with the monitors on Fort Sumter, with a view to effectuallyy silencing that fortification, she, as I have already advised you, having made fresh demonstrations of an aggressive character.

STARTING.

The day had been cloudy, but during the evening the heavens cleared, and the moon, rising, shed a misty light over the water. At half-past ten o'clock the iron-clads got under way, Admiral Dahlgren as usual making the "Weehawken" his flag-ship, and leading the attack.

They had hardly left their anchorage when they were discovered by Fort Moultrie, from the parapet of which signals were made to the other defensive works in the harbor.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The first shot was fired by the fort. To this the monitors made no reply, but steamed quietly to within 700 yards of Sumter, upon which they opened a terrific cannonade, hardly excelled by anything which has happened here.

The fire of the monitors must have been very accurate, as the face of Sumter opposite Moultrie attested at daylight, when they withdrew.

Few details can be added to my account, as nothing of moment transpired beyond the attack. Each iron-clad was struck from four to eight times, with no damage done, except to the deck of the Weehawken. The average number of shots fired by the monitors was fifty, they paying their respects solely to Sumter, Battery Gregg and those on James Island participating in the fight.

CASUALTIES.

Only two casualties occurred on the fleet. Captain C. Badger, Fleet Captain and Chief of staff to Admiral Dahlgren, had his right leg broken above the ankle by a bolt which became loosened from the severe concussion of the shots. He was aboard the Weehawken, seated in the turret when struck. The fracture is a simple one. The Captain, I am happy to state, is doing remarkably well under the skillful treatment of Dr. Duval, surgeon of the frigate Ironsides. It would seem as if there were a fatality attached to the position of Fleet Captain. One seaman was also wounded in the arm.

THE OBJECT OF THE RECONNOISANCE,

as I have already stated, was the effectual reduction of Fort Sumter, as the great work of removing the obstructions must necessarily be retarded so long as a gun remained upon the walls.

THE OPERATIONS ON LAND.

From daylight until after dark, on Sept. 1, Gen. Gillmore continued to fire at Fort Sumter, 90 shots striking the fort, dismounting four out of five guns—the last of these was toppled over by the fleet.

NOTICEABLE MEN.

Perhaps one of the most noticeable men connected with this department, aside from Admiral Dahlgren, is Acting Master Wm. Havards, Chief Pilot of the fleet. For many years Capt. Havards traded between the port of Charleston and some of our Northern cities, and is as familiar with the harbor as to know every inlet and little cape of sand. He is frequently closeted with the Admiral, who often consults with him; and when going into action he invariably leads the way, taking his place at the wheel of the foremost monitor.

Flag-Lieut. S. W. Preston has returned to the flag-ship, after leave of absence at home, and is now Acting Fleet Captain, during the illness of Capt. Badger.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.—Everything has been quiet since the 1st. There was no firing on shore yesterday. The Oleanda sails to-day, and will carry this dispatch. N. G. S.

Why the Shelling of the City was Discontinued.

From The Boston Journal.

A gentleman of much intelligence, recently from Morris Island, where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to us a variety of interesting facts connected with the siege of Charleston, which throw much light on the state of affairs there. He informs us that the reason why Gen. Gillmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the "Greek fire" shells, was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and being discharged from a gun elevated at an angle of thirty-eight degrees, took their flight at the same angle with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck base downward instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode. Only two are known to have exploded—one which fell into a warehouse and another which fell in the street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the ordnance department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked-for contingency. To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom.

Time fuses, which will set matters all right, were once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before this, and very likely Charleston is at this moment experiencing the dreadful effects of a shower of "Greek fire" shells, fifteen hundred of which have been ordered for the bombardment of that nest of treason. The gun from which the shells were first fired was a 200-pounder Parrott, which can throw a shell no less than seven miles when aimed at an angle of forty-five degrees. The first shells went over Charleston, the gun being aimed at too sharp an angle. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Gen. Gillmore has no less than thirty Parrott guns mounted that will throw shells plump into Charleston. Also that the use of Greek fire shells to bombard that Rebel stronghold was personally ordered by President Lincoln. The Greek fire [illegible] twenty minutes. It will burn on the water as [illegible] land, and each shell covers a surface of [illegible] square feet with flame. The shell bursts [illegible] about one hundred and twenty pieces, or ten times as many as the ordinary shell. Of course the effect of these shells will be to set Charleston in flames, which nothing can subdue.

In addition to the Greek fire shells, a large quantity of improved shrapnel shells, made by the inventor of the Greek fire shell, and containing from five hundred to one thousand bullets each, have been sent to Morris Island, to be transferred thence into the rebellious city in a manner not very pleasing to the enemy. These shells are fired with time fuses, and are very destructive of life. The celebrated 300-pound Parrott gun which Gen. Gillmore has weighs 27,000 pounds. It took two thousand men nine nights to get the monster into position, the drag teams breaking down seven nights in succession, the enemy shelling the party all the while, and men being killed nightly. Nothing was done with it by day, the gun being covered with bushes to conceal it from the enemy's fire. The diameter of the bore is ten inches, the charge of powder 25 pounds, and the shell that goes out of it as high as a flour barrel, weighs 300 pounds, and contains 17 pounds of mortar powder. The execution of one of these shells on Sumter is considered equal to three 200-pound shells. But two of these immense rifled guns have been made, although twenty more have been ordered for the army. None have been ordered for the navy.

Gen. Gillmore at first had only one, but another has just been sent to him. The 300-pounder when it exploded was in charge of an infantry captain, who had never fired a cannon before in his life. He was cautioned that some accident would happen if he was not very careful. On the twenty-fifth round, the shell, containing 17 pounds of powder, was filled, the percussion fuse was screwed half-way down, and could not be got any further, when the Captain said, "Let it go at that." The consequence was that when discharged the fire communicated down by the thread to the shell, causing the latter to explode before it left the gun, and breaking off 20 inches of the muzzle. The gun was repaired and got ready for use again in two days. It burst on Friday at 12 o'clock, and was firing again on Sunday as well as ever. These guns have been fired with 40 pounds of powder, and sent a ball through nine inches of wrought iron plates and two feet of oak timber by which the iron was backed. It has also sent a ball through 26 feet of earth. The larger a gun having a rifle bore is made, the steadier and truer the ball or shell is sent—indeed, the accuracy of a rifle is attained.

Mr. R. P. Parrott, the inventor of these guns, commenced making them in 1856, at his own expense, continuing his experiments without aid from the Government till the Rebellion broke out. He then began to make 10-pounders, and has now advanced from this small beginning to 300-pounders, and if successful will try a 2,000-pounder. Over 2,500 of these guns have been made by Mr. Parrott, who furnishes them at a less cost than the Government can make them at its own founderies; indeed, supplying them at a trifle above cost, depending upon shells which he furnishes to the Government for his profits. Another fact which is very creditable to him is, that when the price of iron and labor advanced he did not raise his prices, although the other founderies in the country did. About 33 of these guns, ranging from 300 to ten pound caliber, are turned out weekly at Mr. Parrott's establishment, the West Point Foundery, at Cold Springs, New-York.

The demand for rifle cannon is now so great that the founderies of this country are unable to supply them, and extensive orders are sent to Europe. The State of Massachusetts alone has ordered 70 from abroad.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Indications of a Movement of the Army—Health of the Troops—Expedition to Delhi—Another Expedition—Steele's March into Arkansas—The People of Mississippi and Louisiana Want Peace—Gen. Grant still Absent.

From our Special Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 27, 1863.

There are some indications now that the apparent inactivity of this army is rapidly drawing to a close, and that in a very short time its advancing columns will be penetrating remoter parts of the rebellious districts. The short respite from toilsome marches and fatiguing labors which has been enjoyed has done much good. A partial reorganization has been effected; repairs have been made where needed; transportation provided and arranged; ample stores procured and convenient depots for the same established, and everything made ready for an active Fall campaign. Many men and officers are away with leaves of absence, but they will generally be back in a short time. The efficiency of no corps has been seriously impaired by furloughs, and when all other things are ready the army can move without missing the absentees.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Among other illusions and fallacies dispelled by this war, the common opinion as to the unhealthfulness of this Southern country during the Summer months is not the least important. It has been demonstrated that white men can live and labor here quite as well as the black race. The experiment which has resulted in this demonstration has been made under very unfavorable circumstances; for this army has undergone every kind of labor, excitement, privation, and exposure during the Summer. There are many on the sick list now, it is true, but it would have been all the same if the campaign had been made in New-England or in the Middle States. Sanitary arrangements have been necessarily imperfect, and a due regard for the health of the troops has not been at all times apparent. There are now many cases of camp fever, dysentery, chills and fever, and other complaints incidental to the rough fare and exposure that was inevitable. But when everything is taken into consideration, the health of the army may be pronounced good.

EXPEDITION TO DELHI.

Brig.-Gen. John D. Stephenson, commanding Logan's Division at present, started with three or four brigades for some points on the Louisiana side of the river a few days since. It is supposed that he will reach Delhi [illegible]

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

[illegible]

PEACE MEASURES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT OF SOUTHERN LADIES.

[illegible]

GEN. GRANT STILL ABSENT.

[illegible]

ARREST IN THE ARMY.

[illegible]

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER MADISON.

[illegible]

Full Particulars of the Explosion of the Ordnance Boat City of Madison, at Vicksburg.

From Our Special Correspondent.

[illegible]

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

[illegible]

ESCAPE OF THE MATE.

[illegible]

INJURY TO OTHER BOATS.

[illegible]

INCIDENTS.

[illegible]

FROM HELENA.

Loss of the Courier—Steele's Expedition after Price—Appearance of the Country.

From Our Special Correspondent.

[illegible]

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

[illegible]

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Quiet in the City—Gen. Banks Attending to Local Affairs—Rebel Contributors Required to Support the Poor—The Organization of Colored Regiments—The Louisiana Law Against Tampering with Negroes—Enlisting for a Draft.

From Our Special Correspondent.

[illegible]

Political.

[illegible]

A COLORED FILLE DU REGIMENT—A RELIC OF THE DOMESTIC INSTITUTION IN KENTUCKY.—[illegible]

[Providence Journal.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1863.

THE TRIBUNE for 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued March 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but it has, nevertheless, more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as most specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is THE TRIBUNE to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Restriction, THE TRIBUNE heartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smoldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country, it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school-houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, THE TRIBUNE leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, then peaceable"—we hold that the total and final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only absolute cure for our National ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various Copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American People to have faith in their Government, to reënforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will in due time bring this great struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well-being of mankind.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of our friends, and of all whose views and convictions accord substantially with ours.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1863.

TERMS.

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The Post-Offices where full Clubs cannot be formed either for THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

Address, THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

News of the Western campaign, coming through Richmond papers, indicates clearly though briefly, that Gen. Rosecrans is again developing the system of tactics which before drove Bragg in hasty retreat without one opportunity for serious resistance. Chattanooga, defensible, perhaps, against a direct attack, now seems likely to be turned by a movement southward, and so completely isolated as to become strategically untenable, and therefore abandoned without a battle. If there be any truth in the reported movement on Rome, and Rosecrans is really moving in force in the direction of that place, we may look to hear at any moment that Bragg is in full retreat from Chattanooga, and even that his escape is seriously imperilled. *Later.*—The Rebels evacuated Chattanooga on Monday night, and on Tuesday Gen. Crittenden took possession without opposition. The Rebels retreated Southward.

OUR STATE TICKET.

If we were less enthusiastic than some others in commendation of the leading nominations effected last week at Syracuse, it certainly was not that we distrusted either the ability or the worth of the nominees. Thomas W. Olcott is one of our State's foremost citizens—capable, upright and patriotic. There is hardly his equal in fitness for a great financial trust. But then he is no longer young; he has honorably accumulated a large fortune; and he has already quite enough to do that he cannot put aside if he would. Hence he recently declined the superintendency of our new National Banking system—a position for which he is eminently qualified, which is liberally paid and need not be laborious, and which he would doubtless have accepted with pride and pleasure twenty years ago. He *could* still be a great Controller—but why *should* he burden himself with the labors and cares of such a post? Patriotism might dictate its acceptance if he were the only one adequate to its responsibilities; but this will not be seriously contended. We objected to his nomination not that he could not but that he *would* not and should not devote himself personally to the duties of the station, and that they could not be fitly discharged by proxy. Mr. Olcott's view of the matter is substantially identical with our own. We were confident that he would not accept—that his name was not used in good faith—and he confirms this by stating, in his letter declining the nomination, that he announced beforehand "to several gentlemen who called upon me on the subject, and *who attended the Convention*," that he could not accept the post. These "gentlemen" of course knew all along that he would not accept; they but used him as a stalking-horse to achieve sinister ends. Their success has proved a failure, because unfairly achieved. They made Mr. Olcott a candidate because only thus could they hope to oust Mr. Robinson; and they have not ousted him. The State Committee has simply but nobly obeyed the popular will in placing Mr. Robinson's name where the Convention, if fully informed, would have placed it; and for this, in behalf of the tax-payers whose faithful servant he has been, we heartily thank that Committee.

Between Col. Peter A. Porter and Chauncey M. Depew, whose names were placed in competition for the post of Secretary of State, there was little to choose. Each is still a young man; each has served with credit and fidelity in the Assembly; each is honest, capable and deserving. As the personal friend and neighbor of Mr. Depew, grateful to him for representing us so well in the two last Assemblies, we were not at all anxious that he should "go up higher" at present. We trust he has many years of public usefulness before him, and were quite willing that he should for a time fill subordinate positions or remain in private life. Had Col. Porter been as free to enter upon the duties of the Secretaryship, we should very probably have supported his nomination. But he is *not* free. He is the capable and honored Colonel of a Volunteer regiment in the service of his country. As such, he fills a place of which Mr. Depew could not so well discharge the duties; it is otherwise with that of Secretary of State. Col. Porter's neighbors and friends have entered the military service of their country under his command; they have entrusted their liberties and lives to his capacity and his fidelity. There are men who accept colonelcies in order to pave their way to civil office and, having achieved their end, resign before even going to the seat of war; but it would not become a representative of the family whose name is so conspicuously and so honorably identified with our State's history to follow, even afar off, in this dubious track. We should have supported Col. Porter heartily for Secretary, as we hope to support him for at least as good a post at some future day; but we are glad to learn that *his* name also was used without authority at Syracuse, and that he decides to remain in the field. And the State Committee has acted wisely and well in nominating Chauncey M. Depew in his stead.

We have thus a noble ticket, and shall give it a zealous and we trust successful support. "All's well that ends well;" the "new ticket" displays the names of LUCIUS ROBINSON, WM. B. TAYLOR and JAMES K. BATES, the able and worthy incumbents of the posts for which they are renominated, and is satisfactory to all earnest supporters of the Union movement and cause. Shoulder to shoulder and eye to eye, they now advance with confidence to victory.

CHARLESTON.

From Charleston by way of Richmond we have the very important intelligence that the Rebels have been driven from, or, as they prefer to phrase it, have evacuated Morris Island. Gen. Gillmore had steadily pushed his approaches toward Fort Wagner, and Beauregard, becoming convinced that the place was no longer tenable, abandoned it. The sappers had reached the moat, says the Rebel dispatch, but still it was not the *last* ditch; and so, instead of filling it with voluntary hecatombs, the chivalry gracefully retired, and we dare say at this moment are digging another, whein the general suicide shall be finally consummated.

Gen. Gillmore holds Cummings Point, including Fort Gregg, and for the first time is in view of Charleston. He has accomplished a great work. The evacuation of Wagner was solely in consequence of his engineering operations—the fleet of Admiral Dahlgren being for the most part spectators of the contest. The fort has fallen, as, sooner or later, every fort must fall, because its defenses have been undermined, or flanked, or opened to irresistible assault by steady and scientific approaches. Nor has the siege been a long one. The nature of the soil, the climate, and the number of his troops considered, Gen. Gillmore has completed his task with extraordinary celerity. What obstacles have been overcome, what sacrifices made, what pre-eminent skill and patient resolution devoted to the work, can hardly yet be thoroughly understood. The genius and courageous self-reliance which gave us Pulaski against the opinion of every engineer and every General in the Department, have again earned the thanks of the nation by a success as much more difficult as it is important. The President will be only the agent of the people's wish in bestowing the reward which Gen. Gillmore has earned.

The problem of water approach to the city of Charleston is still unsolved. Admiral Dahlgren by flag of truce has demanded the immediate surrender of Sumter, to which Beauregard replies that he can have that fort when he takes it and holds it. The lurking sarcasm of the answer might in a measure have redeemed Beauregard's epistolary reputation, if he had not added his usual but most unnecessary blustering message on belligerent proprieties. Dahlgren on the 7th near evening opened a hot fire on the ruins of Sumter, approaching, says the Rebel dispatch, closer than usual, but receiving no answering fire except from the distant batteries of Moultrie and Sullivan's Island. If under cover of this bombardment, the Admiral would but make a resolute effort against the channel obstructions, he might probably accomplish something; but until he or some one else with adequate means, if his are not, tries to clear his way through them, there is little to be hoped from the presence of the fleet. Matters have now reached that stage when the efficient coöperation of the navy seems to be indispensable to further progress. It is necessary also that it should be prompt. Every day's delay but strengthens the defenses of Charleston, and increases the obstructions to its approach by land and water both. The army has done more than its share, and it now remains for a naval force to do its portion of the work to render the reduction of Charleston certain.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The throne of Mexico is not yet provided for. The announcement of the semi-official papers of Paris, that the Archduke Maximilian had accepted it, proves to be untrue or, at least, premature. The latest advices make it, on the contrary, probable that, however tempting the offer of a crown may be to a European prince, that of Mexico will be declined by the Archduke Maximilian.

If we may believe the *Presse* of Vienna, one of the leading papers of the Austrian capital, the Austrian prince was personally inclined to accept it, and he confidently believed the negotiations on foot would lead to practical results. It was even said that he was already occupied in making arrangements in regard to the persons who were to accompany him, and that he had confidently spoken to several persons on this subject.

But, whatever the personal intentions of the Prince may be, it is certain that his whole family, as well as his father-in-law, the King of Belgium, strongly dissuade him from accepting so dangerous a gift. A family council has been held in Vienna, and Maximilian has been notified, that in case of accepting the throne of Mexico, he must forego his right as a cion of the House of Austria, and that he must not calculate on Austrian support in case of any difficulty arising out of the affair. Another family council has been held in Brussels, in which all the Princes of the Orleans family are said to have taken part, and one of the semi-official papers of Paris, the *Patrie*, which has hitherto been one of the most ardent partisans of the "election" of the Archduke, admits that King Leopold has urged his son-in-law to insist, before accepting, upon conditions, which would be equivalent to a refusal of the proffered crown.

Some of the reasons which may have prompted this adverse advise are easily divined. With the exception of the press which gets its inspiration directly from the Cabinet of the Tuileries, the European papers have by no means a favorable opinion of the prospects of a Mexican monarchy. Even papers which are themselves strongly monarchical predict that the Mexican Empire will turn out a wretched failure. The press of Germany, especially, is very outspoken in this sense. For Courts like those of Vienna and Brussels, it is impossible to remain altogether uninfluenced by so strong a current of public opinion.

It must be added that the Emperor of Austria finds it at present absolutely necessary to appear as a Liberal Prince, and as free from any subserviency to France. He has just surprised not only the Germans but the whole world, by a reformatory scheme upon which the whole press of Europe looks with alarm, believing it to be fraught with very serious dangers to the tranquillity of Europe. The Emperor could not have conceived this plan, nor could he for a moment hope to be able to realize it, had he not made up his mind to make considerable advances to the Liberal party of Germany and to endeavor to conciliate it. No Power would be affected more disadvantageously by the success of the Austrain plan than France, and none will therefore make greater exertions to prevent its execution. This complication must compel the Emperor of Austria to avoid contracting any obligations to France. In Brussels, the influence of the princes of the Orleans family, who are brothers-in-law of the Belgian King, must, of course, have made itself felt, and their views of the United States, no less than of the French Emperor, could not make them favorable to the Napoleonic scheme of a Mexican Empire.

The organs of the French Government are anything but pleased with the influence that has been brought upon the Archduke. The *Patrie* remarks with bitterness that King Leopold has made himself the mouthpiece of Austria and the Orleans family, but at the same time expresses the hope that the Archduke may follow his own inspirations, and not those of his family. The Government considers it, however, expedient to prepare public opinion for another candidate for the Throne. It announces in the official papers that a large number of Mexican towns are sending in their adhesion to the resolutions passed by the Notables, but that some of them express a preference for a French Prince.

There is a great anxiety manifested all through Europe to learn what attitude the United States will assume with regard to the Mexican question. It is generally expected that this question will make the relations between France and the United States decidedly unfriendly, if not openly hostile. It was positively asserted in Paris, and generally believed, that Mr. Dayton had been instructed to protest against a Mexican monarchy, and that he would present the protest in about a week. The Liberal party in every European country is denouncing the scheme of a Mexican monarchy under French patronage with great unanimity.

THE GREAT FROST OF AUGUST, 1863

On the morning of Sunday, August 30, the people of a considerable portion of nine or ten of the Northwestern States experienced a sad reverse of those hopes which, up to that time, had been buoyant at the prospect of a bounteous harvest of all the Autumn crops. On the night preceding, the temperature, which had for several days been cool, and in a few localities had produced frost, fell not only to the frost point, but to the freezing point, for ice was made a fourth of an inch thick in places. In such places, of course, all corn that was not remarkably forward was ruined. From first accounts, some were led to believe that the destruction was universal. First reports of such a calamity are apt to be exaggerated. One man who finds his own corn frozen stiff, or thoroughly wilted in the sun, is apt to imagine that every one has been as unfortunate as himself. Upon examination he finds that an adjoining farm, perhaps, has escaped almost uninjured. So it is all over the country. The frost has run in veins, and has obeyed no fixed rules. Where it has been most severe in former years, this year it has been light, or none at all; that is, bottom lands have escaped, in some instances, while high ridges have been swept as with the spirit of destruction. In some places it appears as though the tenderest vegetables suffered less than those esteemed hardy. For instance, cotton has been considered more tender than tobacco, yet it is stated by an Evansville (Ind.) paper that while tobacco in that vicinity was killed, cotton remained entirely uninjured. So we advise all who hear or read of universal destruction of crops at the West, to make due allowance for the natural exaggeration of some men in speaking of what is indeed a severe calamity. It is not, however, universal. Our correspondent, writing from "Odin, Ill., Sept. 5," says: "There is a strip nearly sixty miles wide through the State, upon which the crops are fresh and green." That is, indeed, good news. Yet there has been much damage done over a vast extent of country, commencing on the east in the State of New-York, touching Western Pennsylvania and all sections of Ohio, the least damage being done in the lake region. On the north it reached into Michigan, doing more damage in the center of the State than upon the borders adjoining the lakes upon each side. In Indiana, the frost was severe in sections all over the State, apparently as severe in the south as north, ruining many gardens and some corn-fields, and injuring nearly all the tobacco crops. In Kentucky and Tennessee, the corn was probably so forward, as a general thing, that it escaped serious injury, but tobacco got a scorching sufficient to greatly reduce the product of those States. Missouri shares the same fate as Kentucky and Tennessee. Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin appear to have been doubly afflicted, as the frost fell there upon three nights, still the damage may not be worse than in other States. Dawson[illegible] was represented by first accounts as almost wholly desolated, but subsequent accounts are more favorable, showing, as before stated, a large slice of uninjured territory, and that a large portion of the corn, though shrunken, will ripen so as to be fit for use. *The Chicago Tribune*, which has shown commendable zeal in getting and giving information about this frost calamity, very truthfully observes:

> "There is this to be noted: The disaster, whatever its extent, falls upon a rapidly maturing preparation for an immense crop of the great staple of the North-West. The discount, whatever it prove to be, is drawn from an unusual breadth of territory in bearing, and it will so far fall short of producing a scarcity that the severest blight of the frost, after all, may come upon incautious operators for a rise. It will long stand remarkable in meteorological annals, the great August frost of 1863, but it will not be unaccompanied by proofs that the scare was greater than the evil, the shadow wider than the disaster."

Cutting off the entire corn crop of the West would be worse than all the raids that John Morgan and all his compeers ever made in the frost-bitten States. Some well-informed persons just from a tour through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with whom we have conversed, give it as their opinion that throughout the entire region upon which the frost has fallen not more than one-half of the cornfields have been touched hard enough to injure the grain in the least, many places being entirely exempt, and other fields too forward for injury to befall them, while not more than one-half of the fields smitten are wholly ruined. Upon this theory, we calculate the damage about equal to one-third of the crop. The damage to the fodder is much greater, but that will not be so seriously felt in the West, as it would be in the East, where corn is generally cut up at the ground, for the purpose of saving the stalks and leaves for fodder. On the other hand, at the East, frost-bitten corn would be immediately cut up and shocked, thus saving a portion of its value in grain and fodder. At the West, that is next to impossible. It is not the job of a day to cut and shock a thousand acres of corn.

The calamity has been felt most severely in Illinois and a portion of Indiana and Wisconsin, and next to those upon Iowa and the remaing parts of Indiana and Wisconsin. Minnesota, although up north, appears to have suffered less than her southern sisters. Is it owing to the great drouth that has prevailed there, or to her naturally dry, clear atmosphere? In Ohio the damage has not been great; and it is well it has not, for that State has suffered severely from drouth, which has materially lessened her corn product. We do not gather from all the published accounts that the damage has been so very serious. Even where there was most alarm, we already hear of many mitigations.

Taking the actual depreciation of the great Western corn crop at one-third what it would have been if there had been no frost, we do not see any prospect of a general advance of price, unless to a limited extent in certain localities. The great prairie cornfield is too large to be seriously affected by a loss of one-third, or one half the average crop.

The damaged corn will somewhat affect the quality of pork and beef fattened upon it, and we shall probably see fewer droves of very fat bullocks in the market than we have been accustomed to see in past years. It will also—and we give the information with tearful eyes—affect the quantity and quality of the whisky. Take notice topers; frost-bitten corn will make very biting whisky, with an odor much like the corn in its present state.

As to the damage to other products, although inconvenient and uncomfortable, it is not so serious, except in portions of Illinois and Indiana, where attempts have been made to grow cotton extensively. To such farmers it is a discouraging loss. It will sadly put back the attempt to grow cotton north of the Ohio River. It is also very discouraging to all who have been trying to grow grapes, for they are, of course, ruined wherever "the ice made an eighth of an inch thick," while the grapes were still in a green state.

GAINS IN VERMONT.

It is almost too bad to expose the shallow falsehood by which the Copperhead journals make out "immense gains" in the Democratic vote in Vermont, but perhaps it may be worth the ink. *The World* claims a gain of 2,435 in only twenty-three towns, inferring that this is the ratio for the whole State, say about 25,000 in all. *The World* says:

> "Now, this is pretty good, and by the time the returns all come in it will be found that the Conservatives have done all we claimed they could do before the election took place—that is, add considerably to the usually inconsiderable Democratic vote of that State."

Last year, from which the Copperheads date their gains, they did not make the least effort for their ticket. For instance, in Washington County, where there were 1,256 votes against Lincoln in 1860 and 1,493 for the two Democratic candidates for Governor in 1861, they gave Smalley only 164 votes in 1862. Caledonia Co. gave 874 Democratic votes in 1861, and only *seven* in 1862. Of course 1862 is a good year to count gains from. But we take the liberty of extending the comparison, and for that purpose present in the following table the vote of the State for 10 years. To give the Coppers the fullest show, we have included in their column everything not for the regular Republican ticket; we give them all their own splits and irregulars, and to make it perfectly liberal we give them also all the "Scattering." Now look at the figures:

Years.	Repub.	Dem. &c.	Repub. maj.
1854	27,926	16,140	11,786
1855	36,030	16,594	19,436
1856	34,757	11,749	23,008
1857	27,065	13,250	13,815
1858	29,460	13,538	15,922
1859	31,367	14,499	16,868
1860	34,260	14,030	20,230
1861	33,155	8,912	24,243
1862	30,032	3,911	26,121
1863 (est.)	33,000	12,000	21,000

If the Copperheads can get any consolation from these figures they are welcome to it. It is only ten years since the Democrats, with the odds and ends of other factions, had a clear majority of 5,541 in the vote of the State, sending the election of Governor into the Legislature. The Republican party was organized the next year, and since that the Democratic vote has been growing small by degrees and beautifully less, while the Republicans have risen from a (Whig) minority of 5,541 to a majority of 21,000—a larger majority than that for President Lincoln. Will *The World* let us know how long it will take, with such gains, to restore the Opposition ascendency and require the Legislature to choose the Governor?

We have returns from 179 towns in Vermont, leaving 60 towns to hear from. The vote for Governor thus far is as follows:

Counties.	Smith, Rep.	Redfield, Cop.
Addison—14 towns	1,609	277
Bennington—9 towns	1,189	536
Caledonia—15 towns	1,896	1,078
Chittenden—complete	2,446	748
Essex—3 towns	165	29
Franklin—9 towns	1,429	603
Grand Isle—complete	317	183
La Moille—5 towns	816	321
Orange—complete	2,753	1,691
Orleans—11 towns	1,196	320
Rutland—18 towns	2,135	783
Washington—17 towns	2,443	1,167
Windham—17 towns	2,654	1,000
Windsor—complete	4,092	1,177
Total	25,159	9,911
Smith's majority so far	15,248	

The great West is sound and true in loyalty. We have already rejoiced mildly over the glorious result in California. To this we must now add Nevada Territory, a noble Free State in embryo, who indicates her territorial opinion by electing a straightout Republican Union ticket by an overwhelming majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

THE MORTALITY IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

A table is being prepared in the Surgeon-General's office showing the degree of mortality among white troops of the different military departments. The percentage of mortality in the Army of the Potomac is three times greater than in the Department of the Pacific, and in Gen. Grant's army it is three times greater than in the Army of the Potomac. This calculation refers to white troops. The percentage of mortality among the colored troops in the Department of the South is much less than among white troops of the Department of the Pacific, showing that it is economy of life to use colored troops in the Southern Departments.

PREMIUM FOR COLORED RECRUITS.

It is ordered that the premium of $2 paid for accepted recruits for the Regular Army and Volunteers shall also be paid for accepted colored recruits. The recruit himself is entitled to this premium, if he presents himself to the recruiting officer.

OPINIONS UPON EXEMPTIONS.

The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General were issued yesterday:

With regard to the residence of a widow who is aged or infirm, and desires to have one of her two sons subject to draft, exempted.—OPINION.—"The right of a widow who is aged or infirm, to have one of her two sons subject to draft, exempted, does not depend, under the law, on the place of her residence. The act imposes no such restriction. Such a mother's claim to be supported by one of her sons, and the moral obligation of the son to furnish such support, are recognized as resting on sympathies inseparable from the race and honorable to it, and which are to be respected irrespective of State or National lines. Should one of these two sons not be subject to draft, the other cannot be exempted unless his widowed mother is dependent on his labor for her support."

In the case of parents having one son in the army, and one at home, and are not dependent on the labor of the latter for their support.—Opinion: "If parents have one son in the army and one at home, and are not dependent on his labor for their support, the son at home cannot be exempted. The right of aged or infirm parents to elect which of two sons shall be exempt, exists only when both of these sons are subject to draft, which is certainly not the case when one is already in the service."

In the case of a drafted man who fails to report and is arrested as a deserter.—Opinion: "The 13th section of the Enrolling act declares that a deserter of this class, when arrested, shall be 'sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.' The language indicates clearly the disposition to be made of the party, and also recognizes his right, if he wishes it, to appear before the Board of Enrollment, and insist upon his exemption."

In the case of two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, not of one household.—Opinion: "Under the 4th clause of 2d section of the Enrollment act, it is not necessary that the two or more sons of arged or infirm parents subject to draft, should be of one household in order to entitle the parent or parents to elect one of them for exemption. The practical operation of this clause is certainly open to abuses and frauds, which the Boards should guard against as best they can.

"It would be a justifiable precaution in such cases to require the parent making the election to accompany it with an affidavit that no claim to exemption has been preferred by him or her, on behalf of either of the other sons. This would probably protect the Government from the fraud of having more than one exemption claimed where the sons reside in different States, or within the jurisdiction of different Boards of Enrollment."

Boards of Enrollment will, in this case referred to, require the affidavit suggested by the Judge-Advocate-General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1863.

A NEW CHIEF OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The official announcement relieving Gen. Jas. W. Ripley as Chief of the Ordnance Bureau has been made public. Capt. J. D. Benton, U. S. A., is now the head of the Ordnance Bureau.

LAND SURVEYS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Returns have just been received at the General Land Office of twelve township plats of surveys from the Territory of Washington, indicating the extension of the public surveys on Puget's Sound, Henderson's Inlet, Penn Cove, Oak Harbor and Crescent Harbor and numerous Donation settlements in other localities, especially in township 33 North, Range 1 East Willamette Meridian.

EMANCIPATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Loyal refugees from East Tennessee, who are familiar with the sentiments of the people there, say that a majority of the slaveholders in that section will vote and would have voted in favor of emancipation, had an opportunity been given them to freely do so. They contend that emancipation of the negroes will also give freedom to the poor class of Whites who have heretofore been mere serfs to the lordly, slaveholding, secession proprietors, and this point is now fully understood by the white people. They do not expect nor do they wish the state to be received back into the Union unless with absolute freedom and protection for all. Confident that this result will be attained they patiently suffer and bide their time.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7, 1863.

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

The Court inquiring into the evacuation of Winchester and the conduct of Maj.-Gen. Milroy, completed its examinations to-day. It is understood that the original instructions to the Court, which required them to assign the blame where it might properly belong, were so modified that it only became the duty of the Court to collect the evidence in the case and lay the same before the President. This the Court has done. To correct the impression that Gen. Milroy evacuated the place without a fight, we understand it was in evidence that 471 men were killed and wounded within the intrenchments. His force consisted of 6,000 men. The testimony of Maj.-Gen. Hooker is regarded as very important. The impression seemed to prevail that Gen. Milroy was entirely exculpated by the evidence. The same Court will continue its investigations into the Martinsburg affair.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

A young woman named Annie Jones, known as Major Jones, of Gen. Curtin's staff, was sent in from the Army of the Potomac yesterday, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. It is alleged that she had papers about her person containing the location and force of our army. She has been under arrest before. Since her commitment she has eaten nothing, and declares that she will not.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

REGULATION CONCERNING ENLISTMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Secretary of War has directed that, except in special cases, no prisoners of war shall be enlisted in our army. Whenever a prisoner desires to enlist, a statement, comprising a brief history of his connection with the Rebel army, must be forwarded to Department Headquarters. No such enlistments are to be made without the special sanction of the Department Commander, or the Secretary of War.

THE OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

Private advices from Tennessee state that hand in hand with the military operations of Gen. Rosecrans important movements are making to reclaim the people as fast as the army advances. Gen. Rosecrans waives military law wherever loyalty prevails, and Gov. Andy Johnson re-establishes civil authority by placing in office men true to the Union cause. The military force is only to be used to prevent invasion and to protect the citizens in the free exercise of their rights.

A SWIFT FRIGATE FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has contracted with the Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia for the construction of an immense cruiser, intended for fast steaming. She will be over 3,000 tuns burden, and longer than any other vessel at present in the service. The price to be paid for her, I understand, is $964,000.

COLORED SEAMEN IN THE NAVY.

An unofficial estimate of the number of colored seamen in the Navy shows that there are now about 5,000 in that branch of the public service. They were originally introduced as cooks and stewards, and for years were not seen on deck. Long before the war, however, they were allowed in the "afterguard," and got along so well with the sailors and marines that the propriety of putting them in "the top" soon became apparent. At present they are seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys—the marine corps and the ward-room being the only portions of a man-of-war from which they are excluded.

OFFICERS FOR THE CORPS D'AFRIQUE.

The Board for the examination of officers for colored regiments is still in session in this city. The number of applicants who have passed the Board of Examiners from the 28th of May to the present date, is as follows: Colonels, 2; Lieutenant-Colonels, 2; Majors, 8; Captains, 32; First Lieutenants, 50; Second Lieutenants, 114; total, 208. Beside this number, between two and three hundred have been rejected. The Board lays great stress on knowledge of infantry tactics. If the applicant has been a commissioned officer and is ignorant of tactics, it is much against him. The standard of education and military accomplishments is much higher than required in the volunteer service heretofore, especially for Colonels of regiments and other field-officers.

LOYALTY IN FLORIDA.

Persons recently arrived from Florida declare that a majority of the people there are loyal, and would, if they could receive adequate aid and protection, soon rid the State of Rebels. In several of the counties the Rebel conscription has been resisted. Two of the enrolling officers have been killed. A scheme has been proposed to the Government to afford aid to the truly loyal, and to arm the blacks within our lines. If this be done, it is hoped that loyal representatives may be sent to the next Congress from Florida.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Eighty National Banks, with an aggregate capital of $10,340,000, have already been authorized to commence operations.

SALE OF CONFISCATED ESTATES.

A large sale of real estate, seized under the confiscation law, took place here to-day. Although the Government announced that it should retain possession at its pleasure, and although the sale was only of the life estate, the property brought large prices, in some cases not less than a third or a quarter of the full value.

A LIEUTENANT SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Lieut. J. M. Brannin, of Capt. Todd's Provost and Detective force, was shot dead by a policeman last night. Both officers were in the discharge of different duties at the time. The policeman has been committed.

THE COMMAND IN TEXAS.

Among those mentioned as likely to be appointed military commander of Texas is General Joseph Hooker.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

THE ENLISTMENT OF FISHERMEN.

The frigate Sabine left New-London on Tuesday for the coast of New-England, to enable fishermen who have so long desired to enter the naval service to do so on board that noble vessel.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.

THE REDUCTION OF PENSIONS.

Much complaint is made here by soldiers who were disabled in the Mexican and other wars, in consequence of their pensions having been diminished from $6 to $4 and $2 per month, in accordance with the recommendation of the medical examiners appointed under a late act of Congress, on the ground that their disabilities by wounds had been so reduced as to justify the curtailment of their pensions. The principle is of general application.

The Mass Convention of Loyal Young Men.

A Mass Convention of Loyal Young Men met at Syracuse on Thursday, the 3d inst. The attendance was very large, and Elliot F. Shepard of this city presided.

Russell T. Hicks read President Lincoln's letter, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, the delegates at its conclusion rising to their feet and cheering lustily. [This letter was published in our last issue.]

Lieut.-Gov. Noble of Wisconsin was introduced to the Convention, and spoke in warm commendation of

...after which he gave a review of the war and ...of the Administration.

...holmer, of the Committee on Resolutions, re... the following series:

...the present war was produced by an unpro... upon the nation, and cannot be honorably closed ...conditional submission by the insurgents.

...that the system of Southern Slavery was the ...rebellion, and we shall rejoice if, as a conse... that system shall be destroyed.

...the letter of President Lincoln shall receive ...support and inspire us with confidence in the stead... wisdom of its author.

...that the object of the war is not to reduce the in... the South to a state of vassalage nor to hold them ...on of a conquered people, but to preserve the ...enforce the laws, and secure a lasting peace, and ...these purposes are attained, and the insurgent States ...penitent spirit, we will welcome them back as the ...ves his prodigal son.

...at our soldiers and sailors have given new glory to ...exhibiting a patriotic devotion, the memory of ...be remembered to the latest generation.

...at the signal ability with which the Administra... managed the affairs of the Government commends our ...iration.

...That foreign intervention will be energetically re... people.

...That we deeply regret the efforts of the Governor of New-York to impede the enforcement of the ...hat his conduct has greatly increased the nation's ...d brought disgrace upon the character of our State.

...that we condemn the abuse of the freedom of speech ...press, indulged in by the opponents of the Govern...

...That we approve of the proceedings of the Union ...vention, and promise a hearty support to the nomi...

...: That the heartfelt sympathy and gratitude of the ...the North are due to the heroic Union men of the ...

...solutions were adopted, when the Convention ...recess.

...the afternoon all the seats in the hall were ...Gerritt Smith, on being presented to the meet... made an impressive speech.

...dispatch was read from the Hon. Daniel S. ...inson, warmly indorsing the State ticket.

...rs. Roosevelt of New-York, James A. Briggs of ...o, Theodore Brown of Chautauqua, and Mr. Gibbs ...onesse made stirring speeches, and the convention ...ourned.

New-York Union State Committee.

At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee, held at the Delavan House, in Albany, September 8th, 1863, the following letters of declination were presented and read:

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—I hear that I am named for the office of Secretary of State by the Republican-Union Convention. I am gratified: for it is a great honor. I am surprised: for that honor was undreamt of, and, I may add, unearned.

I must decline it, for what should be, and I think are, good reasons.

I. Is it not well, save in exceptional cases, of peculiar personal fitness, to keep the civil and military careers distinct? Political soldiers and military statesmen will hardly advance the arts of War or Peace. It is well for the people who counsel, or for the army that acts?

II. I think I can be of more service where I am, with a larger amount of experience than I can bring to any civil office.

III. I left home in command of a regiment, composed mainly of the sons of friends and neighbors, in a measure committed to my care. I can hardly ask for my discharge, while theirs cannot be granted; and I have a strong desire, if alive, to carry back those whom the chances of time and war shall permit to be "present," and to "account" in person for all.

If I were in civil life, I should accept your offer promptly. Absence and a new pursuit may deprive us of the details of political strife at home; but for these very reasons the great outlines become clearer. A strong organization invites to its broad platform all who desire to uphold the men intrusted with the National Government in a time of supreme difficulty. A powerful opposition is arrayed on the other side, differing on minor issues; loyal, doubtless (for I speak not of the ignoble few whom all parties reject), but too much under the dominion of the party traditions and party passions of less critical times, and over-confident in its own good intentions, and in the elasticity of even the freest institutions.

Every thoughtful man must pause before turning away from the former, and before disturbing, in any way, that unity of action between State and Nation, so vitally important to-day. There is danger of legitimate power becoming *arbitrary*; but there is more danger of legitimate opposition becoming *faction*. There is danger in the doctrine that the "Administration is practically the Government," when that doctrine is pushed to extremes; but I look forgivingly even on this, when I hear people disloyal to the core, and waiting to welcome Lee, exclaim: "We know the *Administration* wishes to crush us." They recognize a government somewhere. Is it in Utopia? Is it in Richmond?

Should the State of our pride and our affection range herself again against the National Government, I should deplore it. I should not dare to accuse her of being disloyal, but I should lament that she had been unspeakably unwise. Such a course would strengthen the last hope of the Rebellion, would weaken the arms of the sons of New-York in the field, and would require painful explanations on our part to the single-minded and stout-hearted men of the Border.

Pardon me this breach of military reticence. We hear and talk almost nothing of "politics" in our little world. Our duty is to obey and not to discuss; and in troublous times obedience is a pleasure as well as a duty.

With hearty wishes for your success in the interests of us all, and thanking you again for all that there is of compliment and confidence in the nomination, I remain, gentlemen,

Your obliged friend and servant, P. A. PORTER.

To the State Committee.

ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1863.

...ABE WAKEMAN, esq., *President Union Convention:*

DEAR SIR: I regret the necessity of repeating to you a decision which I announced to several gentlemen who called upon me on the subject, and who attended the Convention, viz.: That from ... ...utterly p...rsonal I cannot accept the nomination for Controller of this State. In all other respects I cordially approve of the proceedings of the Convention, and will give the ticket a warm and hearty support. Permit me to add my grateful appreciation of this expression of public confidence, coming as it does from a body of men so pre-eminently distinguished for love of country.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. OLCOTT.

After full deliberation on the subject of filling the vacancies on the Union State Ticket, caused by the above declinations, Hamilton Harris, moved that the Committee proceed to fill the vacancies by the nomination of candidates in the place of those declining, which motion was unanimously adopted.

It was thereupon moved by Mr. Harris that the vacancies be filled by placing upon the Ticket the name of Chauncey M. Depew of Westchester, for the office of Secretary of State, and the name of Lucius Robinson of Chemung, for the office of Controller.

The motion was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Robinson, upon invitation, appeared before the Committee, and in a few brief remarks accepted the nomination thus unanimously tendered to him.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published, with the signatures of the Committee attached.

CHAS. JONES,	M. S. CUSHMAN,
JAMES KELLY,	FRANK HISCOCK,
A. M. PALMER,	J. O'DONNELL,
WM. R. STEWART,	WM. S. LINCOLN,
J. B. DUTCHER,	F. B. FISHER,
H. D. ROBINSON,	WM. GLEASON,
HAMILTON HARRIS,	JAS. C. JACKSON,
JOHN W. FREEMAN,	CLARK D. TRACY,
JOHN A. COOKE,	I. M. SCHERMERHON,
BLOOMFIELD USHER,	L. D. COBB,
N. LAPHAM,	BEN. FIELD,
DARIUS V. BERRY,	ISAAC FULLER,

Union State Committee.

Constitutional Union State Convention.

A handful of men assuming the name of "The Constitutional Convention" met at Albany on Tuesday to be ready next day to amalgamate with the Democratic Convention. The Constitutionals nominated Eli P. Norton for Attorney-General, and R. F. Stevens for Prison Inspector; resolved against Abolitionists, Secessionists, and all fanatics, and then very naturally went over to Peter Cagger's meeting and merged in.

New-York Copperhead Convention.

The New-York Democratic State Convention met on Wednesday, at Albany. Peter Cagger called the delegates to order, and, by direction of the State Committee, nominated Judge Hand for temporary Chairman. He made a mild War Democratic speech. On calling the roll, New-York was omitted, and the delegations from that city were requested to settle among themselves who should be admitted. There was a little prancing by the Tammany War-Horse, who was willing to consult with Mozart, but not with the McKeon set, and so things stood at recess. After recess the Convention fully organized by electing Judge Amasa Parker for President. The Judge said they had met in a spirit of patriotism, and he hoped of harmony. He thought the Nation was moving toward a frightful precipice—the yawning gulf of Disunion—and "without a change of national policy, we are lost." This was the burden of his address. The Tammany and Mozart folks, having kicked out McKeon and his corporal's guard, fraternized so far as to agree to divide their vote, each delegation casting 6½, and were admitted on that basis. After appointing a Committee on Resolutions, the Convention invited Gov. Seymour, James Brooks, and other sound Democrats to speak at the evening session. The Governor's address will be found in another column.

The Union Mass Meeting in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

The attendance was great at the Union demonstration here to-day, and was fully as large as was anticipated.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, that this unholy Rebellion was commenced without justifiable cause, and has been maintained by the violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and that it was the duty of the Government to suppress it by the use of every constitutional means in its power; that party questions and prejudices be laid aside, and that we devote ourselves unreservedly to support the Government until the Rebellion is finally and forever crushed; that to the end that the Union shall live, and the Government survive in all constitutional integrity, and that the nation be preserved in territorial unity, we pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor; that the strength of our Government consists in the respect of the people for the laws and constituted authorities, and whoever opposes the execution of the laws, whether by open rebellion or by secret combinations, or teaches others to do so, is an enemy of republican liberty; that the course of that portion of the Democratic party who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, who have nobly rallied to the country's standard in this hour of her trouble, meets with our hearty admiration; that in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments which have environed National and State affairs during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted authorities of the National and State Governments commend themselves to our highest respect for the zeal, ability, and fidelity by which they have been marked.

Speeches were made by Gov. Yates, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Gens. McClernand, Oglesby, and Lane of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Adriatic off Cape Race we have news from Europe to the 1st inst.

The Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society have addressed an urgent memorial to Earl Russell, alleging that the builders of the Alabama are about to launch two powerful iron-plated steam rams for the service of the Confederate States. One of these vessels was said to be on the point of sailing. *The Globe* (Ministerial organ) thinks that the memorialists have made out no case; that they do not fortify their assertions by a single affidavit or declaration, or even the recital of a single fact. It is reported that vessels on the Alabama model were also being built for the Confederates in France. *The London Times* has had several articles on the new Rebel rams which are now being built in England. *The Times* thinks the question is becoming serious, and hopes that if the vessels are intended for the Confederates, the Government may stop them. The Rebels have again appealed to Spain for recognition, promising to pledge themselves to guarantee to Spain Cuba and Porto Rico. Spain, however, declined. The pirate Florida had burned another American ship, the Anglo Saxon, 30 miles southeast of Kinsale. The Alabama and the Florida were both reported to have gone into French ports for repairs, but this report needed confirmation.

The letter from Mr. Seward, in reply to the Anti-Slavery addresses of the Protestant clergy of England and France is published. It states that the President readily accepts as an additional motive for the suppression of the Rebellion the suggestions made by our friends in Europe, that the success of the Rebels would lead to the establishment of a State founded exclusively on African Slavery.

The notes of the three Western Powers have been presented at St. Petersburg, but no indication is given as to the time when the reply of Russia may be expected. The diplomatic victory of Russia is everywhere in Europe acknowledged; and the war rumors have almost entirely subsided. It is reported in Paris that Russia will not reply to the last notes of the Western Powers, but will give a Constitution to Poland.

The Congress of German Powers is still in session, and it was expected that most of the Austrian propositions would be almost unanimously accepted. It is said that the Directorate will consist of six instead—as was proposed by Austria—of five members. A General Assembly of members of German Legislatures demanded, among other modifications, that the Assembly of Representatives be directly elected by the people, and not by the Legislatures.

The acceptance of the Mexican crown by Archduke Maximilian has not been confirmed. His father-in-law, the King of Belgium, recommends him to insist upon conditions which would be equivalent to a refusal of the crown. In case of acceptance, he would lose his rights as a Prince of Austria. The American Consul at Frankfort, it is said, continued to display the Mexican flag.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 28.—The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of Cotton for the week reach 114,000 bales, including 40,000 bales to speculators, and 18,500 bales to exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance of 1@1½d. ⅌ lb. The sales to-day (Friday) foot up 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at unchanged prices. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	23¼d.
Mobile	Nominal.	23¼d.
Uplands	Nominal.	23¼d.

The total stock in port amounts to 247,000 bales, including 43,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is buoyant, and has an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is generally dull and downward. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report: Flour very dull. Wheat quiet and partially lower. Corn dull and unchanged; the market is bare; mixed 26/3@26/6.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The market is generally dull and unchanged. The above circulars report: Beef firm. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon has a declining tendency. Lard firm at 39/@40/. Tallow steady. Butter upward.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice downward. Linseed still declining. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 105/. Petroleum active; 2/5 per gallon for refined; crude £19 10/.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's circular reports: Breadstuffs dull and declining. Sugar firm. Iron steady. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Tea dull. Tallow steady at 42/@42/3. Spirits Turpentine firmer. Petroleum steady at 19/@19/6. Sperm Oil downward. Linseed Oil active.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 28, 1863.—Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £228,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market for American Stocks is upward and advancing. Illinois Central Shares, 10¼@9½ discount; Erie Railroad, 75@77; United States 5s, 70.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Aug. 29, 1863.—COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Corn—No sales, and the market downward, with a decline of 3d.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Tallow—Small sales.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Aug. 29.—CONSOLS close at 93⅜@93½ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS are higher. The latest sales were made at the following quotations: Illinois Central Shares, 9@8 discount; Erie Shares, 81@83.

HAVRE MARKET.—COTTON—The sales for the week were 23,000 bales. Orleans tres Ordinaire 225f., bas 210f. The market is active at an advance. Stock in port, 25,500 bales.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—NOON.—COTTON.—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales. The market is quiet and unchanged. The other markets have not yet opened.

There is rather more demand for Breadstuffs.

Consols, 93¼@93⅜.

THE ANGLO-REBEL IRON-CLADS.

Two of them Ready for Sea—One of them Launched under the French Flag—Six Others Now Building—A Formidable Navy to be Set Upon Us—Connivance of the British Government—The English People Alarmed for the Consequences.

From a passenger by the steamship Scotia, who enjoyed peculiarly favorable facilities for becoming familiar with the facts, we learn that the Anglo-Rebel Iron-Clads are being pushed forward to completion with the utmost vigor. Two 2,000 ton iron-clads, combining the ram and monitor principles, are being built by Laird at Birkenhead. One of these is already launched. They are plated with four-inch iron; each carry two turrets, 12 inches thick, and have formidable rams projecting from their stems. Each turret will carry two 200-pounder rifled guns, and each vessel will be armed in addition with two 100-pounder stern-chasers. The guns were ready at Preston, Lancashire, and would be shipped and put on board in the Irish Channel. The ram which was launched was expected to sail within four days after the Scotia left, and the second would be launched by the time the first sailed. The destination of these powerful vessels was reported to be the United States; but nothing definite was known on that subject.

In order to facilitate their speedy completion, work was kept up on them day and night, several gangs being employed to relieve each other throughout the twenty-four hours. We are inclined to doubt the statement that either of these rams will be ready to sail so soon as was expected. And for this reason, our informant, describing the progress on the first ram, states that when he last saw her, just before leaving Liverpool, her smoke stack was up, one turret was on deck ready to be put in place, and the other about to be begun. Now here, where we are supposed to understand these matters pretty thoroughly, it takes several weeks to set up the turrets, and then the work of boring the ports, fitting the shutters, and other operations consume a good deal of time. It is evident, however, that no effort nor expense was being spared to push forward the work. Sinclair and Maury, of the Rebel navy were daily in Laird's yard, inspecting the progress of the vessels, and urging the builders forward.

Ram No. 1 was launched under the French flag, permission for that purpose being given by the French Consul at Liverpool. And what is more, the craft still flew the tri-color when our informant left. The destination of these vessels is well known to the British Government. Our agents have closely followed them from the beginning, and the evidence accumulated of their contraband character has all been laid before the ministry. Yet, thus far, no effort has been made to restrain them from sailing.

But these are not all the offensive preparations now in progress against us in "neutral" Great Britain. A large iron-clad sloop of war is well under way in the yard of a Liverpool ship builder, whose name our informant has forgotten, and five others of a very formidable character, are in course of construction on the Clyde. One of these, now building by James & George Thomson, over 4,000 tuns burden, will have four or five inches of iron plating upon 18 inches teak. She will not, however, be ready to sail for some months.

On the day before the Scotia sailed the captain of Ram No. 1 was heard to state at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, that he would command that vessel. He remarked, in conversation, that he was a Southerner and a Rebel; but more discreet than Maury and Sinclair, he refrained from going near the iron-clads, so as to avoid bringing suspicion upon their destination. Public opinion in Liverpool appeared to have settled down to this point; that the neutrality laws of England had been evaded long enough, and it was time that the farce came to an end. The merchants and public men had come to the conclusion that unless the Government interfered to stop these pirates from sailing, very grave complications would arise between Great Britain and the United States, which, it was by no means improbable, would culminate in open hostilities. Whether their opinion is founded on fact, only the result can determine.

Andrew Johnson on Slavery.

We find in *The Nashville Union* the following sketch of a speech made by that sterling patriot, Governor Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 29th ult., to the large impromptu outpouring of the loyal citizens, which assembled at the capitol to rejoice over the fall of Fort Sumter:

Governor Johnson said that the heart of the masses of the people beat strongly for Freedom; that the system of Negro Slavery had proved baleful to the nation, by arraying itself against the institutions and interests of the people, and that the time had clearly come when means should be devised for its total eradication from Tennessee. Slavery was a cancer on our society, and the scalpel of the statesman should be used not simply to pare away the exterior and leave the roots to propagate the disease anew, but to remove it altogether. Let us destroy the cause of our domestic dissensions and this bloody civil war. It is neither wise nor just to compromise with an evil so gigantic.

He avowed himself unequivocally for the removal of Slavery; the sooner it can be effected the better. Some inconvenience might, most likely would, follow, temporarily, but these would be more than compensated by the grand impulse given to all our interests by the substitution of Free for Slave labor. He was for immediate emancipation, if he could get it; if this could not be obtained he was for gradual emancipation; but emancipation at all events. He thought that the benefits of gradual emancipation were a good deal like the benefits conferred on the dog in the fable, whose tail was cut off an inch at a time by a humane surgeon, whose kindness of heart would not permit him to remove it at one stroke. He believed Slavery was a curse and he wanted to see it wiped out without delay. We would be stronger, richer, happier and more prosperous as soon as this was done.

He invoked the people to cast off the slavish fear which had hitherto sealed their lips on this question, and speak and act henceforth as freemen should. The slave aristocracy had long held its foot upon their necks, and exacted heavy tribute from them, even to robbing them of free speech. Let the era of Freedom be henceforth proclaimed to the non-slave-holders of Tennessee!

The speech of the Governor, of which the above is, of of course, a very imperfect sketch, was enthusiastically applauded from time to time by the very large crowd assembled on the occasion.

The State Fair.

Farmers of New-York, are you ready? Do you remember that the State Agricultural Society of New-York hold an annual Fair, and that it has been the most successful of that of any State in the Union for over twenty years, and that its success is owing to your countenance and support, either as exhibitors or visitors? Do you remember that the Fair this year is to be holden at Utica, and that it will open on Tuesday, the 15th of September? Are you ready? Have you made calculations to attend? Have you arranged your business so that you can have an opportunity to enjoy this great farming festival? If you have not, you have n't a moment to lose. It should be felt a duty, it should be made a pleasure to attend these annual Fairs. Do not say, "Oh, I can read all about it in THE TRIBUNE, and that will do for me." That will do for those who cannot attend; but, full as those reports are, and interesting as we have been often told they are to our readers, they do not embrace a tithe of what you might see, hear, and learn if present. There you would see what has been done in the way of improving the size and quality of all domestic animals. This can only be judged by comparison. It cannot be learned by reading descriptions. You must, with your own eyes, see, and compare what you see with what you have or already know. If what you see is better than what you have at home, ask yourself the question, "Why should I not have as good stock as this?" You will also see many things that will be new to you, in the line of implements of husbandry, and you will learn to profit by what you see. You cannot, if you try, avoid this result. It is one of the useful lessons that we learn at every State Fair, where we never fail to see something new in the way of farming tools, and always something that we feel anxious every other farmer should learn. How can you learn, if you do not attend. Nor is it alone for farmers to learn useful lessons at these annual gatherings. All classes can learn, particularly women and children. They always find something that serves for food for thought and improvement, which they carry back to their homes, to lighten the toil of many an after day. Therefore let none who can, fail to visit the State Fair at Utica this year.

Affairs in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

A special to *The Democrat* from Paola, Kansas, says that between Leavenworth and here most exciting reports are in circulation of another threatened invasion of Kansas. Quantrell has at least 1,000 men near the Kansas line.

The feeling in Johnson, Miami, Linn, and Bourbon Counties cannot be appreciated by any one removed from the seat of danger. The recent unobstructed entry into Kansas and supposed return of Quantrell has created a universal feeling of insecurity in the border counties. The citizens are organizing into military companies and regiments. The towns on the border are nightly patrolled by the citizens. A large number of families will leave these counties unless something is done for their protection. The condition of the women and children is the most painful phase of this border panic.

The meeting to-day will be a great gathering of Rebel haters and radical Union men. Lane, Parrott, Moonlight, Sidney, Clark, Jennison, Insley, Babcock, Osborne, Shannon, Lowe, Hoyt, Reynolds, Miller, Lawrence, A. C. Wilder, D. W. Wilder, and many other well-known men, are here. Among all there is one pervading opinion—"we must kill bushwhackers or they will kill us." They are in favor of putting them out of the way at once.

The Hon. Edward Everett wrote a letter to the Mass Convention, held in Springfield, Ill., on the 3d, reiterating the patriotic sentiments he had always advocated, and closing as follows:

"If all good men and good patriots in the loyal States, whether in or out of office, sacrificing when necessary a little of the pride of personal feeling and of party association, would cordially unite for the attainment of the objects which they all approve, viz.: The vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war, the next New-Year's day would witness the prostration of the Rebellion and its leaders, the return of peace and the restoration of the Union."

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Fall of Fort Wagner—Our Sappers Up to its Moat—Its Evacuation Ordered by Beauregard—Morris Island Wholly in Our Possession—Rebel Reports of the Situation—The Surrender of Sumter Again Denied—Another Bombardment by the Monitors—The Assault on Battery Gregg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

The Richmond Examiner of Sept. 8 contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 7, 1863.

Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it, Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon. The enemy hold Cummings Point, in full view of the city. Heavy firing is now going on between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie and the monitors.

The following dispatches are from *The Richmond Enquirer* of Sept. 8:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Heavy firing is now going on between the monitors and Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7—noon.—A dispatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that fort has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lieut. Brown of the steamer Palmetto State.

Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the mean time such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7—8 p. m.—At 6 o'clock p. m. the iron-clads and monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual, and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including those of Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

The following is from *The Richmond Whig* of the 8th instant:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The attempt to assault Battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

At dark on Wednesday, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very moats of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 p. m. and 1 a. m. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge containing twelve men was captured.

The enemy now hold Cummings Point, in full view of the city. All quiet this morning.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S ADVANCE.

Capture of Chattanooga—The Rebels Outflanked—The Stronghold Evacuated—Tennessee Restored to the Union.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

Gen. Bragg has again been obliged to give way to the superior strategy of Gen. Rosecrans, and Chattanooga—the last Rebel stronghold in Tennessee—was to-day occupied by our forces without combat. With its fall the whole of Tennessee is redeemed from Rebel rule. Gen. Rosecrans's plan of operations was to hold the enemy in Chattanooga by demonstrations in its front by one portion of his army, while he moved on their line of communication and retreat with the other.

The former movement was to be made by the three divisions of Crittenden's corps and two divisions of Thomas. The latter was to be accomplished by a circuit around the Rebel right by three divisions of McCook's corps and two others of Thomas. The movement was somewhat hazardous, from the division of the army it involved, but our great numerical superiority warranted the risk.

The flanking column crossed the river over three pontoon bridges, on the 2d and 3d. The roads across the first range of mountains on the other side had to be made practicable, and it was only after immense labor that our forces reached the valley bordering its Southern slope, on the 7th.

General Rosecrans established his headquarters at Trenton, 8 miles South of the River, on the same day, and reconnoitered the position around Chattanooga in person. He was determined to bring matters to an issue without delay, but his adversary perceiving the danger of being cornered by his flanking march, abandoned Chattanooga yesterday.

Our left, under Crittenden, which had, in the mean time, moved up closely to the front of the town, swung into it this morning.

The following are the dispatches of your Special Correspondent announcing the occupation of Chattanooga:

LOOKOUT VALLEY, 13 MILES SOUTH OF TRENTON, Ga., Sept. 7, 1863.

The army has crossed the first ridge of mountains south of the Tennessee River Valley, just west of the Lookout range, in view and as far south as Winston, which is 45 miles south of the river. The enemy has not yet offered the slightest resistance.

There are but three roads over Lookout Mountain between Chattanooga and Winston where an army, with baggage and artillery, can pass—one at Chattanooga, one at Johnson's Creek, eight miles south of Trenton, and the other at Winston. It is thought certain that Bragg, if he fights at all, will contest our passage at either of these points.

Skirmishing will probably commence to-morrow. The army has endured the fatiguing marches bravely. It desires nothing better than a fight, as it is tired of racing after Bragg. If the present bold movement succeeds, Chattanooga falls of itself. The right of the army is now less than fifty miles from Rome. Forage is plenty in the valley, and the inhabitants are sick of the war. The slaves have nearly all been run into the interior. The first rain for some time fell to-day—a slight shower.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR TRENTON, Ga., Sept. 9, 1863.

A dispatch just in from the front conveys the intelligence that the enemy yesterday began the evacuation of Chattanooga, moving eastward with all their stores and munitions. I am informed that nothing definite is known in regard to the operations or position of Burnside at the present; but from the meager information there is but little doubt that East Tennessee has been totally abandoned by the Confederates.

Gen. Crittenden is to-day marching into Chattanooga. The utmost efforts are being put forth to repair the bridges destroyed on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which will soon be in operation. No particulars other than these are yet known at headquarters.

Capture of Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

Semi-official dispatches have been received announcing that Gen. Crittenden's division of Gen. Rosecrans's army marched into Chattanooga to-day without opposition. The enemy evacuated yesterday, retreating South.

Gen. Rosecrans's Operations in Middle Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

Major-Gen. Rosecrans's report of the operations in Middle Tennessee is officially promulgated. It embraces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the Rebels out of that portion of the State, from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point two hundred and twelve miles from the nearest point of supplies. Our total loss was 85 killed, 469 wounded and 13 missing. We captured many small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifled siege pieces without carriages, beside arms destroyed by the cavalry, and in Quartermaster's stores 89 tents, 89 flags and 3,500 sacks of corn and corn meal. The total number of prisoners taken was 59 commissioned officers and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Death of Magruder in Texas.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

The steamer City of Alton left this morning for Memphis and Vicksburg, having on board Gen. Logan and Burbridge, en route to their commands; also Mr. Miller, treasury agent on the way to Memphis. Mr. Miller has just returned from Washington, and news of the re-opening of trade is soon expected.

Brig.-Gens. Tuttle and Sweeney are here, en route for the South.

The steamer Julia has arrived from New-Orleans, making the run in six days. She brings dates to the 2d. An officer from Brashear City, on the 1st, gives the following statement:

A deserter from a Texas regiment came into Brashear City on Sunday. He states that a notice was read to the troops, by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that Gen. Magruder was killed in Galveston the week previous by one of his Lieutenants, who caught him in criminal act with his wife.

The deserter also states that the whole Rebel force in Louisiana is not over 10,000, scattered from Brashear city to Opelousas and Alexandria, under command of Taylor, whose headquarters are at Alexandria.

The regiment to which the deserter belonged nearly all deserted. Two more regiments were in open mutiny, and declare they will fight no longer, as the Confederate cause is hopeless.

The Blockade of the North Carolina Coast.

A BOLD EXPLOIT—INTERESTING REPORT FROM LIEUT. CUSHING.

Admiral Lee transmits to the Navy Department the following interesting report of the destruction of the blockade runner Alexander Cooper, which was accomplished in New-Topsail Inlet, North Carolina, on the 22d ult.:

UNITED STATES STEAMER SHOCKOKON, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that we have destroyed the blockade-running steamer Alexander Cooper, under the following circumstances: On the 12th I made a reconnoissance with boats in New-Topsail Inlet, and was driven out by four pieces of artillery stationed opposite the mouth, but not before I had discovered a schooner at a wharf some six miles up the sound. This schooner I determined to destroy, and as it was so well guarded I concluded to use strategy.

On the evening of the 22d the Shockokon anchored close into the sea beach, about five miles from the inlet, and I sent ashore two boats' crews, who shouldered the dingui and carried it across the neck of land that divides the sea from the sound. This was about half a mile in width and covered with a dense thicket. The crossing placed my men some miles in rear of the artillery force guarding the entrance.

The dingui being launched on the inside waters, six men under my Executive officer, Acting Ensign Joseph S. Cony, started with orders to destroy or capture anything that could be of use to the enemy.

Now, it seems that a 12-pounder howitzer was stationed at the point for which we were aiming, and the smokestack of my steamer having been seen over the trees, the commandant of the post, Capt. Adams, had come down from the main camp to insure a bright lookout.

While the Rebels at the schooner's mast-heads were straining their eyes in looking to the South, my boat was approaching in the other direction, and the men succeeded in landing about 60 yards from the wharf without being discovered. The Master-at-Arms, Robert Clifford, crept into the Rebel camp and counted the men, and returned to his shipmates, a charge was ordered, and our seven men bore down on them with a shout.

In a moment the enemy (who outnumbered us three to one) were routed, leaving in Mr. Cony's possession ten prisoners, including Capt. Adams and Lieutenant Latham, one 12-pound army howitzer, eighteen horses, one schooner, and some extensive salt-works.

Mr. Cony then threw out two pickets, detached two men to guard the prisoners, and with the remaining two fired the vessel and salt-works. These were thoroughly consumed.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, my men returned to the vessel without loss, bringing with them three of the prisoners—all that the boat would contain. The rebel officers and privates dress alike, and Mr. Cony was at a loss to know what three to retain. He settled the matter, however, by picking out the three best-looking ones, who all turned out to be privates. So the officers owed their safety to their lack of physique—a new feature in military strategy.

While this was going on at the mainland, my pickets on the beach side, under Acting Master's-Mate Proudfit, engaged and repulsed the rebel picket force in that quarter, without loss on our side.

This schooner cleared from New-York for Port Royal, S. C., with an assorted cargo, and was towed once outside the line of the blockade by a gunboat.

I shall try to learn the names of the patriotic citizens of my State who entered into this little speculation.

W. B. CUSHING, Lieutenant Commanding.

To Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, Commanding N. A. B. Squadron.

NORTH-WESTERN FAIR FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The continued need of aid to the sick and wounded of our army has suggested to the ladies of Chicago to hold a North-Western Fair in that city as soon as the arrangements can be completed. The occasion will be of great interest, and will be participated in by the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, the Aid Societies in which have been corresponded with on the subject. A convention of delegates from these societies will be held in Chicago on Sept. 1. Many valuable articles are already promised, and there will be a series of dinners for four or five days, these dinners being a feature at all Chicago fairs. It is proposed to gather a large collection of relics of the war for sale—such are to be addressed by donors to the Chicago Sanitary Commission. All those who are able (we trust all are willing) to aid in this good work are requested to send their contributions to either of the following ladies:

Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. D. H. Livermore, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer and Mrs. W. E. Franklin, Chicago; Mrs. Gov. Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. S. E. Henshaw, Ottawa, Ill.; Mrs. W. H. Hawkins, Aurora, Ill.; Mrs. M. M. Sheets, Freeport, Ill.; Mrs. L. S. Cowdery, Chicago; Miss Melissa Emery, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Bela Hubbard, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Valeria Campbell, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Sybil Lawrence, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. John A. Rice, Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. J. M. Brown, Paw Paw, Mich.; Mrs. Gov. Salomon, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. B. F. Hopkins, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. E. S. Carr, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. H. L. Colt, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. A. F. Clarke, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Henrietta Alexander, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Gov. Kirkwood, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. S. M. Langworthy, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. O. N. Detroiler, Vinton, Iowa; Mrs. Gov. Ramsay, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. L. A. Greeley, St. Anthony, Minn.

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.—Since the first of the present year, 4,775 volunteers have entered the old and new regiments respectively from this city, as may be seen by reference to the annexed table, and have been mustered into the United States service by Lieut.-Col. Reeve. During the past two months there have been upward of 600 re-enlistments, and no doubt there would have been more but for the prospect of high bounties being paid by those in want of substitutes. Scarcely half of these men belonged in New-York, the majority being enlisted in the country and sent hither to be mustered in. Notwithstanding the draft there is considerable volunteering, men preferring to enter regiments the officers of which they may become acquainted with before leaving the city. On Broadway and the Bowery there are a dozen or more recruiting offices, all of which receive a fair share of attention from volunteers every day:

	Old.	New.	Total.		Old.	New.	Total.
January	553	170	723	June	25	733	758
February	114	79	193	July	27	1031	1058
March	98	217	315	August	41	893	934
April	44	350	394				
May	34	374	408	Total	936	3839	4775

COLORED SOLDIERS.—Dr. Stone, Surgeon of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers (colored), writes that the wounded black soldiers who are prisoners in the hands of the Rebels, were cared for in the hospitals with the white wounded, and that he he can find no authentic or trustworthy account of any outrage or indignity offered to any of our wounded, either in the attack on Wagner or on James Island.

The members of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment which fought so bravely at Fort Wagner, have declined to accept the pay of $10 per month, which is all that is allowed them by the War Department under a construction of the law classing them with laborers and contrabands. Undoubtedly Congress will remedy the supposed defect in the law and give to the colored soldiers full pay.

A colored regiment has been raised in Missouri and Illinois. The Commissioned officers are white men. The Colonel is Mr. Enlloe of Iowa. They are destined for Helena or the Vicksburg region. Those who have seen this regiment under drill speak in the highest terms of their movements.

The Navy Department has official dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren to the 4th inst. All was going on well.

LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Tampico and Tucalingo Occupied by the French—Movements of Doblado—Guadalajara to be Strongly Fortified—The State of Guanajuato to be Abandoned—Miramon Takes the Oath of Allegiance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sept. 3, 1863.

By way of Santiago de Cuba we have news from Vera Cruz to the 15th of August, brought by the French steamer Tampico, which arrived in Cuba on the 24th. Tampico was occupied by the French on the 11th ult. I translate the official dispatch:

"VERA CRUZ, Aug. 14, 1863.

"MR. PREFECT: I have the honor of announcing to you that Tampico fell into the hands of our troops on the 11th of August. The battery on the bar, and the cavalry which were on the beach did not stand for a long space of time the fire of the fleet, which was commanded by Vice-Admiral Bosse.

"A salute of 21 guns will be fired by the fort (San Juan de Ulua) to celebrate this event. Receive, Mr. Prefect, the assurances of my continued esteem.

"The Colonel Commanding Superior,

"JEANINGROS."

Letters from the city of Mexico state that Saligny is seriously ill, and not expected to survive.

There were rumors in Vera Cruz on the 8th, that Matamoras favored the French intervention, and that the Juarista, who had garrisoned the place, had been disarmed. (Advices from Matamoras direct contradict this).

On the 15th July, the French forces left Pachuca and Mineral del Monte by the road called Guajalote. They arrived on the 16th at Tucalingo, which was abandoned by the Juarists, who retreated to Acapulco. From Guanajuato we learn that a "conducta" had left that city via Zamorra with $400,000. It must have obtained a special permit from Juarez, who has forbidden the departure of "conductas." Nunes has been replaced by Gen. Arteaga in the Cabinet of Juarez. The papers of Guanajuato deny the statement made by the French papers in Mexico of an attempt having been made to assassinate Doblado of "La Besa" by his escort. It appears that Gen. Doblado goes with the conducta, and that the greater part, if not the whole, belongs to him. The vessels of the fleet which attacked Tampico, were the steamers Bellone, Almirante, L'Eure, L'Entreprenante, Brandon, Panama and Milan. One thousand infanty, 150 Tampico volunteers (all foreigners under Giovanincili), and 70 cavalry under Llorente, accompanied the expedition, as also all the officials destined to take charge of the various departments of the Government.

The *Sociedad* says: "The policy of Doblado continues mysterious, although it appears he inclines to armed resistance, and will as a last resource retire to the State of Jalisco; his family have taken a house and will soon move to *Saltillo* (Gen. Taylor's headquarters before the battle of Buena Vista). Gen. Arteaga is fortifying Guadalajara, and will make a stand there. Gen. Doblado is accompanied by 4,000 men, and it is said the $400,000 he carries with him is destined for the purchase of arms and recruiting in California. Forey continues his decrees and exactions upon all who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor (that is to be) Maximilian. The brutal whipping of the wife of a well-known merchant by the name of Rublo is confirmed, though it is stated that it was done without the knowledge of superior officers. The cause alleged is that Mrs. R. refused to receive two French officers who had been quartered in her house. Can France cry out upon Russia for the same barbarity committed in Poland?

Various letters and documents, written at the last moment by Gen. Robles on the day of his execution for treason, have come to light, and show him to have been what your readers will understand by a Peace-Democratic-Copperhead—and they fully justify his execution for treason.

The Rebel pirate schooner Retribution, which had done considerable damage as a pirate off the West India Islands, has been seized by the U. S. District-Attorney of New-Jersey, at one of the wharves at Jersey City. She had about a fortnight since, under the name of the Etta, discharged a cargo of pineapples at Fulton Market. Her unusual appearance exciting some comment, steps were taken to ascertain her real character, but when an officer proceeded to the pier to visit her, she was found to have disappeared. She was ultimately discovered at Jersey City, as stated above, and District-Attorney Keasly has instituted proceedings for her condemnation. She was formerly a New-York propeller tug-boat, and was converted into a gunboat by the Rebels, who seized her off Wilmington, N. C., where she lay for a year endeavoring to run the blockade. Succeeding in doing so in the Fall of 1862, she entered upon her piratical mission, and plundered and burned several vessels, having up to this time eluded all attempts made for her capture. She was 150 tuns burden, and was formerly commanded by Capt. Locke, once prize-master of the privateer Jeff. Davis and the schooner Enchantress, and captain of the blockade-runner Cronstadt. Her present captain is in custody.

Private dispatches received in Wheeling on the 3d announce the return to Huntersville, Randolph County, of the expedition under Gen. Averill recently sent out by Gen. Kelley. Gen. Averill's route extended through to the Counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Pocahontas, and Greenbrier. He destroyed the saltpeter works in Pendleton, and drove Jackson out of Pocahontas, pursuing him to Greenbrier, near the White Sulphur Springs. At Rocky Gap he encountered the forces of General Jones and Colonel Patton, and had a severe action, in which he lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded, including several officers. Gen. Averill brought in quite a number of prisoners, including many officers. He destroyed Camp "Northwest," with a large amount of camp equipage, stores, &c. A later dispatch states that during the late action between Gen. Averill's forces at Rocky Gap, Capt. Baron Von Koenig, A. D. C. on Gen. Averill's staff, was killed, while leading an attack on the enemy's right; and Capt. Ewing of Ewing's Battery, and Major McNally of the 2d Virginia Regiment, were both badly wounded.

Samuel Potter of South Kingston, R. I., a colored man who was enrolled in two towns and drafted in both, was accepted in one town and has procured a substitute for the other. He has, besides, enlisted within a week twenty men for the colored battalion, who got the $300 bounty, of which he was deprived.

MARRIED.

WILLARD—WICKHAM—At Tioga, Pa., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, by the Rev. S. J. McCullough, W. W. Willard of Williamsport, Pa., to Miss C. Emily, daughter of B. C. Wickham, esq., of Tioga. No cards.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson continues to mail free of charge, to all who desire it, a copy of the prescription by which he was completely cured of that dire disease, CONSUMPTION. Sufferers with any Throat or Lung affection should obtain the Prescription and try its efficacy at once. Delays are dangerous. Address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for the THROAT and LUNGS.

Office—No. 833 Broadway, New-York.

Drs. Hunter may be consulted by letter as well as personally. Cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are constantly treated in this manner with success, and the benefits of their peculiar treatment by Inhalation are thus extended.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1863.

There was a large supply of Beef Cattle this week, and the demand was brisk. The offerings amounted to over 2,000 head, all of which have sold at from $9 to $10 ⅌ 100 lb, for good and prime Cattle, and from $6 50 to $8 for ordinary.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep was greater than it has been for many months, the offerings amounting to 13,500 head. Sales were made at from 4½ to 5c. ⅌ lb. gross, for fat Sheep, and from $3 50 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 cwt. for Stock Sheep.

HOGS—The sale of Hogs amounted to 7,380 head at both yards. Prices ranged from $7 50 to $8 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

COWS—There has been but little change in this market. The sale of Cows amounted to 187 head, at prices ranging from $23 to $42 each.

For The Tribune.

To the Wind.

From the German of Nicolaus Lenau.

BY AUGUSTUS D. KNOWLTON.

I WANDERED from my fatherland,
Yet turned once more to see my love,
And saw, far off, her dear lips move,
And how she beckoned with her hand.

Some friendly word to me she cried,
To cheer me on my lonely way,
Yet heard I not what she did say—
The rude wind blew her words aside.

That I have left my fatherland,
And bid my love a long adieu,
Is't not enough, cold Winter wind!
And must I lose her greeting too!

Brooklyn, July, 1863.

TWO RUSSIAN VILLAGES.

From All the Year Round.

I am about to describe two Russian villages that I know;—the Small and the Black. One shows Russia at its best; the other shows the ordinary state of things below the surface-polish of the capital.

The Small village was unlike any Russian country village I had ever seen. The proprietor of the place, either wisely or by good luck, had placed the whole management in the hands of a man of the right stamp; not one of the engineering comets who pass over the Russian scientific horizon, dazzling the native vision with schemes promising fabulous per-centage; not an avaricious and tyrannical Niemitz; not a crafty, pilfering Russ; but a plain, practical man, who could understand that his own and his employer's interests were best consulted by the material improvement of the people under his control. He had been reared on a small farm in Ayrshire, and knew all the practical shifts and expedients necessary in dealing with poor people and poor land; he possessed that indomitable energy and perseverance which has made many of the once heathery hills and boggy plains of Scotland the most fruitful farming land in the world. Catherine, Paul, Alexander, Nicholas, have all employed Scotchmen in their navies, armies, and manufactories; and these men and their descendants are to be found naturalized and prosperous in many parts of Russia.

On the estate of the Small village I found a beetroot-sugar mill, a large saw mill, corn mills, a vodki distillery, excellent stables, cowhouses, dairy, store-rooms, conservatory, garden, hothouses, all kept in the utmost order. The people, who looked clean and cheerful, had been cleared of the sheepish, sullen, cringing air of serfdom, and they looked me in the face. In addition to his farming operations, this good manager had established a small foundery and mechanics' shop, where both iron and brass goods were cast and manufactured. In the mechanics' shop I saw about thirty men and boys busy at work, with files, hammers, and chisels of English manufacture. There were a blacksmith's shop with five forges, a joiner's shop, a painter's shop, and a large department for the making of carts, sledges, and all kinds of wheels. It may be worth notice, that the rims of Russian wheels are made in one piece, and not in sections, as in England. Birch-trees of the proper size are cut down and trimmed to the length and thickness required, are boiled for from four-and-twenty to forty hours in a large caldron of water, and are then bent, fastened, and laid up for a year or two to season. Naves and spokes are afterward put in by a rude contrivance, and the one joint is made very secure with iron plates and bolts. A wheel made in this way, and shod with half or three-quarter inch iron, will last an immense time on the high road. On the soft unmacadamized roads in the interior no iron is necessary. The bearings of these wheels are so broad that it is almost impossible to overturn the carts and carriages set on them. Thousands of such wheels were made in the Small village, and sent every year to the various markets. Beside these, I saw ploughs, harrows, and portable threshing machines, in course of manufacture; while I was looking over the estate several persons from considerable distances arrived with articles for repair, and orders for new goods.

The wooden one-storied huts of the people were clean, well built, well thatched, and had glass windows. Separate places were provided for cows, horses, pigs, and poultry; adjoining each hut was a strip of land, composing the garden and farm of its occupant; a post with a printed board at the top, facing the main road, set forth the name of the possessor of each allotment. Although the snow on the ground made it impossible to see the state of cultivation, it was evident from the abundance in the little barns and yards, and from the general appearance of the peasants, that their old slovenly lazy habits were giving place to industry and self-respect. On inquiry, I found that on this estate, serfdom had been abolished for some years, and that the work was all done by free Russian laborers. The Lady Obrassoff had freed her serfs, and by a judicious system of encouragement and assistance was gradually making men of them.

"It is true," said the steward, "we pay more for labor now, and we have to give them pasture-land and wood at a mere nominal price. But we get more work for our money, and by-and-by the small farms let out will become more valuable, and pay higher rent, although madame's income from her land has been for a time reduced considerably. The profits of her works, too, are already so much increased, that, on the whole, we thrive under the new system. This will not be the case with many other proprietors who have not taken care to conciliate the people, and find good work for the surplus population. At first, I was much put to it for workers in the mills and shops, many of the people having heard of high wages in Moscow and St. Petersburg, rushed there, but most of them have since returned, bringing report home that in the great towns work is scarce and living high, and that, on the whole, they find themselves better off in the Small village. I expect that as soon as the serfs are free to go where they choose, great bodies of them will rush to the capital and large towns, expecting high wages. This will glut the labor-market in places already fully stocked, and they will return to their native places. For a time they may cause great loss and annoyance to those who possess land and works in the interior, but a few years will remedy the evil."

In the Winter of 1862, many serfs, who had been spontaneously freed by their barons, rushed to Moscow. When I was in Moscow last, the city swarmed with masses of starving peasantry seeking work and finding none; on a late country journey I saw thousands crawling back to their villages and begging their way.

Visiting madame at the great house, I found an English governess at home with her there, in the heart of Russia. It is a general practice among the better classes in Russia to educate their children, especially girls, at home. Placed under the charge of a chief governess, a young Russian lady is often attended by a retinue of tutors, comprising a German, a Frenchman, an Italian, and an Englishman, beside Russian dancing, drawing and music masters. I knew a case in which a young lady's education cost her guardians two pounds a day, for teachers' and governesses' fees alone. All must be natives of the country whose language they profess to teach, and must come, or profess to come, from their capital. Scotch or Irish men or women are tabooed, either as governesses, teachers, or companions.

Having complimented madame on the improving condition of her estate,

"Ah, yes," she said, "my steward has done wonders outside, and we have not been idle inside. All things are changed, and oh, how much better it is! Formerly, when the people were my own, I was obliged to have seventeen or eighteen servants of one kind and another in the house, to wait on us four ladies, and then we were not half served. Now, we have only five hired servants, all free, beside the gardener and coachman; and from these we got better attendance. We are quieter, there is less waste and stealing, and the cost is not one-half. The effort was at first hard work, for, sometimes when we were teaching them to be free—poor things—they did not know what it meant. But we persevered, and now I am very happy. It will be a long time, however, before I get the idea out of my old head that these independent creatures are my children. Lucy" (the English governess) "and Sanya have started a school for the peasants' children. At first they bribed the little things, and even the parents, before they could get them to come; now, they have too many. The young ladies also visit the sick and the aged; and Lucy has lately taken to remonstrating with the few lazy and drunken fellows in the village. About a year ago, she gave me a little book of Scripture tales, of which I am extremely fond; it is in English. Well, we three Russians soon translated it into Russ, intending to get it printed for circulation among the peasants and their children. But you see, at my last confession I had to tell the priest what I and my girls had done. He saw the manuscript, and prohibited the publication."

"And will you not publish it?"

"Oh no; it would be wrong. I dare not. It is as much as I can do, to get the school carried on. But come here into this corner; I want to tell you about Lucy. That young lady has a strong determined character, and must have been trained in good principles. During the first three months she was in my family, she effected a great change in it. You know how abjectly the peasants behave when they ask a favor or receive one?"

"Yes; they cross themselves, bow down their heads level with their heels, kiss your feet, grovel on the very ground, and kiss the earth you walk on."

"So it is, and we are so much accustomed to it that this servility seems natural. They will do it to our children when occasion requires, crawling and grovelling before them. Poor young things, what can they imagine but that the abject souls are dogs and pigs compared with themselves? I have seen one little fellow, not disposed to grant a request to a great sprawling man, join to his denial a kick in the face. Well! One day after Lucy had been a short time here, two male peasants came in and began their prostrations before the young girls; they had a petition to make to me, and wished for their intercession. Sanya, although she is a good girl, took it quite in order, as part of her natural birthright. Not so Lucy; I was in the next room, and heard her say, 'Get up, men, and stand on your feet like human beings; I will not hear a word while you lie on the floor;' and looking through the curtains I saw her with her fingers in both ears. Sanya said, 'Lucy dear, let them go on, they are only moushicks.' 'They are men,' said Lucy; and turning to them, she said, 'Now listen and remember what I tell you; never go on your knees, and kiss the ground to me again. I won't have it; you must kneel to God only. Stand up and make your request in a respectful manner, then I will hear you, and help you if I can.' The moushicks did not understand her; they stared in blank astonishment; they heard her words of rebuke, but supposed that they had not been abject enough; and again cast themselves down at full length. Lucy ran into my arms and burst into tears. My Sanya could not for a long time understand it, but I hope I did; and the end is, that this abominable practice has been peremptorily abolished in my family."

Now, let me describe my visit to the Black village, or, as the Russians call it, "Chornoi Deravenie."

We (for I was not alone) arrived about 10 o'clock, in fine time and humor for breakfast, but saw very few evidences of life as we passed down the road between the straggling poverty-stricken shapeless hovels of mud and wood. On approaching the baronial residence and farm offices, we found a small crowd of some twenty peasant men and women assembled at one of the barn-doors, where a middle-aged lady was gesticulating with direful energy to the assembled peasants. The lady was dressed in a fur wrapper, had tied her head up in a comfortable woolen shawl, had put her hands in good warm fur gloves, and wore on her feet a pair of long velvet boots lined with rabbit-skin. The peasants seemed as if they had just risen from consuming fever. They were lean and wan and haggard, with their hair matted, their poor clothing tattered, and their faces fixed in sullen discontent. The lady, busy among her "souls," did not appear to notice our approach. She was in too great a passion to attend to anything but the outpouring of her wrath.

"Dogs! sons and daughters of dogs! Is this the service you pay your baron? Pigs and swine! Is this a time to come to your work? Rats and vermin! You should have been here at four o'clock, and now it is ten. Defilement of mothers! I will have every one of you whipped. And you, starost, who ought to be an example, are the worst of the whole pack of thieves. You came here at this hour with seventeen souls, when you ought to have had forty here at four o'clock to thrash and put that rye away. Devils you all are! If my brother were well, he would punish you like sons and daughters of dogs, that you are!"

The old starost, quite unconcerned under all this abuse, merely shrugged his shoulders until they reached his ears, and held out his two hands from his sides with each finger as far separate from its neighbor as possible. If any one will put himself in this posture, and stare fixedly before him until his eyes are glassy, he will have achieved the universal deprecatory careless shrug of Russia.

"What's to be done, baroness?" he asked. "I have been fighting the pigs all the morning to get them to come, but, the deuce take it, they say they are all unwell, and cannot work. See! These are all I could get, and I had to pull them off their beds to bring them here, and, deuce take me, they are not worth bringing! But what's to be done, baroness? It's God's doing."

"Go into the barn and work, you whelps," said my lady. "Starost, drive them in, you old fool. Be quick, pig." And here she gave the old fellow a side blow with her gloved hand which made him stagger back. But, recovering himself, he pretended to make furious assault on the poor invalids, cuffing, kicking, and pushing them to the door of the barn, through which they huddled and disappeared.

"Now then, you old fool," said the lady, "go and bring the others."

"And who will watch these, baroness?"

"I will. Be off, thief."

"I'll try, baroness. But they won't come."

"Begone, devil, and obey my orders." Again she essayed to strike the man, but he started off in quick time to the village.

The language used toward these poor people did not astonish me. It is the usual style toward serfs. But it is not often that a lady is the speaker. I had been told of this baroness that she was a Tartar, and a Tartar she assuredly was. Observing us as the old starost left, she came hurriedly over to us. "Ah, bless me, is it you, my dears? Forgive me, you young ladies, I did not see you sooner. You are welcome, my darlings. How is your mother? Sanya, who is this you bring with you?" (I am introduced, and touch the Tartar's glove.) "You see what awful work we have with these serfs, sir? They think that since their freedom has been so much talked of, they are not to work any more. They are perfectly unmanageable. My brother's illness has forced me to take them in hand, and I'll let them know I am not to be played with. Now go to the house, dears, and take off your things. I will be with you as soon as I see these peasants at work." And off she went into the barn.

The house was large and dilapidated. When we drove into the front yard we found all silent and empty. No one came to take charge of our horses, or usher us in. Our coachman could not leave his horses, one of them being rather restive: so, after halloaing for some time, I was obliged to enter unannounced. Just inside the door, and coiled up in a corner like a huge boa-constrictor, lay what I suspected was the porter sound asleep. I gave him a shake, but this had no effect. I then kicked his legs, but he only groaned. Seeing a jug of water on a little table in the passage, I poured it on him. He started up half awake and made a fierce butt at me with his head. Fortunately he missed me, and came down on the floor, head first. This had only the effect of so far rousing him that, when he looked up through his long tangled hair and saw a baron standing over him inquiring for some one to take the horses in hand, he jumped up and dived in at a side-door, bawling, "Gregory! Visitors!" Following close at his heels I found him tearing at the beard of another fellow, who was sleeping on a wooden bench. Gregory being awakened and informed of what was wanted, dived into a passage, shouting, "Evan! Visitors!" Finding that I had not yet got at the right man, I again followed, and, crossing a back court, entered an outhouse filled with straw. Here, I found Gregory pulling Evan by the legs out of his comfortable bed of straw. As soon as he became sensible that visitors were at the door with horses, Evan seized a long pole with an iron hook on the end of it, plunged it among the straw, and, after various failures, ultimately succeeded in fishing out by their grey ragged coats his two stable assistants. Thus reinforced, he leisurely proceeded to the front and took possession of our cattle. The battering-ram was ready by this time to act his part of lackey, and conducted us into the house. Several female heads popped out at various doors as we passed on, indicating a numerous if not a select retinue, and our conductor presently opening a door at the end of a passage, shouted "Visitors!" and left us on the open threshold. Advancing a few steps, we were in the presence of the lord and lady of the "souls," the pigs and dogs, vermin and devils.

The master of the house was an invalid. On one side he was nearly powerless, and he had partly lost his speech from palsy. His other side, however, was still serviceable, and with his sound arm he was flourishing a crutch at a red-shirted peasant who stood within reach: nor did it end in a flourish, for the crutch came down upon the moushick's back as I entered. I wondered the fellow did not run; but, looking down, I found that he was tied to the great arm-chair in which his paralytic lord was cushioned. The man's offense was, that in exercising the razor on his master's face he had made a deep gash. That he might be safely within reach of punishment the poor fellow was always tied to the chair while he dressed his master.

On a sofa lay a lady of portentous dimensions, enveloped in a loose robe by no means carefully arranged. Her face was hidden by a dense mass of very long hair, and in her arms she held a cat of Russian breed and wondrous size. On her knees on the floor was a young woman, who had in one hand a large comb, while the other grasped the locks of her lady, and she combed and searched and scratched, and picked away the particles of scurf which are apt to collect on all heads and all hair. Cleaner skins, cleaner heads, and cleaner hair, do not exist anywhere than among Russians of this class, for the process through which madame was going is a daily process, in which she and all the Russian ladies take delight. As the baron was still making wild efforts to castigate the unfortunate barber, and as his lady seemed unconscious of our presence, I turned to my companions for counsel. But the young birds were flown. I was alone in that august presence. Thinking discretion the best part of valor, I precipitately followed, and soon found my companions, by the sound of their laughter, in another room. There we waited nearly half an hour, during which time I received the following items of information regarding our baron, which, as he is one of a large class, shall be repeated.

He had been an official in a hospital department, or something of that kind, at Cronstadt or Petersburg, for many years. It was his duty to buy and dispense the stores and necessaries. His salary was below two pounds a week, and this seemed to suffice for payment of the rent of a good house, and enabled him to keep a good table, and entertain good company. It had given his daughter an expensive education, and a dowry of more than two thousand pounds on her marriage-day. It had educated his son, a young man now nearly ready to enter the army as an officer; and had kept him in pocket-money. It had bought the Black village, and made its paralytic owner a baron. Finally, it had kept his widowed sister, the Tartar, for twelve years on the estate, as factotum, in the absence of the baron himself. But age and inefficiency will make themselves manifest even in government places, and the baron had now retired to enjoy nobility on his estate, among the hundred and seventy souls, out of whom he had always tried to get the utmost amount of work and obrok, and from whom he received with daily curses the least possible amount of service.

"Ah, this horrid emancipation proposal!" said his sister to me, after she came in and ordered coffee. "It is a most shocking act of injustice on the part of the emperor. His father was a gentleman, and would never have done such a wicked thing. He is a——Well! We shall all be ruined. My brother paid twenty thousand roubles for this estate and the souls on it, and by what right does the emperor take them from us without sufficient compensation? We are already feeling the bitter effects of it. Not one of these moushicks will work for us if he can help it. Even last Summer a great part of our rye crop was suffered to rot on the fields, because I could not get them to cut it down in time. Think of ten souls, out of seventy, coming to the reaping-field, and these ten cutting only twenty-five sheaves a day each, instead of one hundred, which they can easily cut if they choose!"

Here a servant entered the room carrying coffee-cups, followed by another with bread, and a third with the coffee-pot. Madame looked and cried:

"Where is the cream, you fool?"

"There is no cream, baroness."

"No cream!" screamed madame, "and six cows in the stable!"

Off she ran to make sure. One of the cows had got to the cream and lapped it all up.

"Are you boiling the eggs?"

"Baroness, there are no eggs."

"No eggs, and a houseful of poultry!"

"The nests have been found empty."

"Oh, Heaven help us! The thieving villains, they will drive me mad! Quick, you fool of a girl, and bring the butter that was made yesterday."

"Baroness, there is no butter. The young baron's dogs and the pigs got into the cellar and ate it all up."

"Liar!" roared the Tartar lady, and cuffed the girl out of the room: the girl screaming as she fled, "It is God's truth!"

"Give such pigs liberty!" said the lady, catching her breath. "We have two-and-twenty servants in this house, and yet you see how we are served. We dare not punish them now as we used to, and they don't care for my cuffing. Last July the young baron, my nephew, was here on a visit, and for some fault he lashed a peasant with his whip, and cut him over the eye with the handle. What do you think the wretch did? He complained to the"—I did not catch the name, but it was one of the "iaks"—"and there has been no end of trouble ever since about it. Ah! We used to get good work out of the moushicks once. They paid forty—some of the clever ones fifty and sixty—roubles obrok when they were out at work, and those at home were obedient and willing to slave for us five days every week. But now we can neither get obrok from those who are away, nor work from those who remain. Heaven knows how it is all to end; but I think the world is turning upside down. The mud is coming to the top. We shall all soon be slaves to our own serfs."

"But, my dear madame," I said, "why do you not adopt Madame Obrassoff's plan? Give them their freedom at once, a few deciteens of land, and time to pay?"

"And who is to work our land?"

"You must work it by hired laborers."

"And where are we to get them, and how pay them?"

"That you must provide for; the surplus of these peasants, if fairly treated, will work for you after a time."

"Not one of them! You are a foreigner, and don't understand these people. They are all reveling in the anticipation of a life of idleness and high wages. They are already dividing and picking out the best land for their share. As for paying for it, or working for us, nonsense! A moushick is never satisfied. Give him land, and he will ask for pasture. Give him pasture, and he will ask for wood. What he don't get, he will steal. No, *our* land must be cultivated by machinery and engines; and where the money is to come from *I* can't tell. Those who can buy engines, and wait twenty years for a return of capital, may hold on. As for us, we are ruined, and must sell what remains to us for what it will bring, if a customer can be found. That, Mr. Englishman, is the condition to which we are coming, if the barons don't soon put a stop to this emancipation folly!"

A deciteen of land measures nearly three acres. This quantity has been for many years selling in Russia from three to ten roubles, according to quality. The serfs do not in law belong to the barons personally, but the land does; and the serfs were, by imperial edict, long ago made fixtures on the land, so, by a curious fiction, whoever possessed the land possessed the serfs or souls on it. Although not slaves by name, they were really as much slaves as any African negroes are the property of any American planters. Now the emancipation edict severs that connection totally. A serf is no longer a fixture on his master's land. He is no longer a serf, but a free man. He can go where he likes. The land is the baron's, but these now free people must live on it or by it. The edict, therefore, enjoins that a certain portion of it, five or six deciteens, shall be sold to each male peasant, and for this he must pay the baron fifteen roubles for each deciteen. The general price of land in the market being (as I am informed) not one-half of this sum, the price seems to be a fair one, involving compensation: so on this head the barons would seem to have little cause to complain. But as the peasants are poor, it is decreed that they are to have nine years to pay in, at a stipulated sum per annum. Or if the baron be willing—and, indeed, whether he be willing or no—the serfs in a village may borrow money from the State, by becoming security for each other, and pledging their land, to pay the baron off at once. Thus, they can become immediately and wholly independent, with the State for their only creditor, while the baron obtains the wherewith to farm his own remaining lands. But such arrangements not being thought sufficient to meet the present need of the great mass of poor barons, the State has further devoted a large sum to be expended in loans for a long time, at low interest, on the security of the land, to those poor baronial proprietors. Such, with some other arrangements of less moment, are the terms of the famous emancipation edict now at last in force.

For The N. Y. Daily Tribune.

Carlyle's Iliad.

(Reprinted from Macmillan's Magazine, with slight alterations, to make it conform to historical truth).

ILIA AMERICANA IN NUCE.

Paul of the South (to Peter of the North)—"Peter, you have allowed me to rule you these three score years; let me ask one thing more: to hold and enjoy, and buy and sell my concubines, and the children they bear me, as freely at your doorsteps as at my own."

Peter—"I acknowledge, Paul, that I have yielded much for the sake of peace these three score years, but this last request—"

Paul—"What! you whining hypocrite! you hesitate! Then I'll beat your brains out!" *(And is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot yet manage it).*

August, 1863.

Correspondence Between President Lincoln and Fernando Wood.

MR. WOOD TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States.*

DEAR SIR: On the 25th of November last I was advised by an authority, which I deemed likely to be well informed as well as trustworthy and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantees or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to. Deeming this information of great value if well founded, I communicated it in substance to the Hon. George Opdyke, the Mayor of this city, whom I know to hold confidential relations to members of your administration, and proposing, through him, that if the Government would permit the correspondence, under its own inspection, I would undertake to procure something definite and positive from persons connected with the so-called Confederate authorities. Mr. Opdyke stated in reply that several Senators from New-England States were then in this city on their way to Washington, to whom he would at once communicate the proposition, and advise me of the answer. Knowing that these gentlemen were your friends, and supposing that they would immediately confer with you on their arrival at the Capital, and supposing that I should be speedily informed of the result, I have delayed until now making a communication direct to you.

I now learn, however, from Mr. Opdyke, this day, that he failed to see these Senators when in New-York, and that he had not made the proposition, and that therefore you are not in possession of it as coming from myself.

As an humble but loyal citizen, deeply impressed with the great necessity of restoring the Union of these States, I ask your immediate attention to this subject. The magnitude of the interests at stake warrant some executive action predicated upon this information, if it be only to ascertain if it be grounded upon even probable foundation. If it shall prove groundless no harm shall have been done, provided the inquiry be made, as it can be, without compromising the Government or injury to the cause in which it is now engaged. If, however, it shall prove well founded, there is no estimate too high to place upon its national value.

Now, therefore, Mr. President, I suggest that gentlemen whose former political and social relations with the leaders of the Southern revolt may be allowed to hold unofficial correspondence with them on this subject—the correspondence to be submitted to you. It may be thus ascertained what credence, if any, may be given to these statements, and also whether a peaceful solution of the present struggle may not be attainable. I am sure nothing that I can say can add to your well-known desire to produce this result. Your exalted position, the embarrassments and responsibilities which surround you upon all sides, the bleeding condition of the country, becoming exhausted not only in the impoverishment of its best life blood of industrial production, but in the deterioration and consequent destruction of our political institutions—all call upon you, as our chief ruler, to take one step upon the road of peaceful effort, by which to ascertain whether the time has not arrived when other methods than brute fighting may not accomplish what military force has failed to do. In the origin of this struggle, you foresaw that such a time would come. Your Inaugural Address, delivered near two years ago, pointed out with prophetic vision the certain results of the impending conflict of arms. Your language then was, "Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." You saw that after a bloody and terrible struggle "the still small voice of reason" would intervene and settle the controversy. You know that since the establishment of Christian civilization, negotiation and compromise have sooner or later determined every military contest. It cannot be otherwise here. Has not the time arrived when, to quote your own language, we should "cease fighting," at least long enough to ascertain whether "the identical questions" about which we began the fight may not be amicably and honorably adjusted, and the "terms of intercourse" be once more peaceably established? It is to this end that I now address you—with confidence in your patriotism, and with no desire to interfere with your legitimate constitutional prerogatives.

I am, with high respect, yours very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO MR. WOOD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1862.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD: *My Dear Sir*—Your letter of the 8th, with the accompanying note of same date, was received yesterday.

The most important paragraph in the letter, as I consider, is in these words: "On the 25th November last I was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantee or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to."

I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I thank you for communicating it to me. Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—"the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress"—to be substantially the same as that "the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would reinaugurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States," I say that in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States; and that if within a reasonable time "a full and general amnesty" were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld.

I do not think it would be proper now to communicate this, formally or informally, to the people of the Southern States. My belief is that they already know it; and when they choose, if ever, they can communicate with me unequivocally. Nor do I think it proper now to suspend military operations to try any experiment of negotiation.

I should nevertheless receive, with great pleasure, the exact information you now have, and also such other as you may in any way obtain. Such information might be more valuable before the 1st of January than afterward.

While there is nothing in this letter which I shall dread to see in history, it is, perhaps, better for the present that its existence should not become public. I therefore have to request that you will regard it as confidential. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

MR. WOOD TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM LINCOLN—*My Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 12th inst. was handed to me on the 15th inst., by Mr. Wakeman, the Postmaster of this city.

Pardon me, Mr. President, when I say that your reply has filled me with profound regret. It declines what I had conceived to be an innocent effort to ascertain the foundation for information in my possession of a desire in the South to return to the Union. It thus appears to be an indication on your part to continue a policy which in my judgment is not only unwise, but in the opinion of many is in conflict with the constitutional authority vested in the Federal Government.

I think, however, that my proposition is in keeping with your own expressed conditions upon which the war shall cease. You say that "when the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would reinaugurate, submit to, and maintain the National authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States, that in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States."

Admitting this position as correct, you will see that as a condition precedent to such submission the opportunity to do so must be afforded. It cannot be expected that the Southern people will cease resistance, so long as we proclaim our intention to destroy their local institutions, their property and their lives, and accompany the declaration with corresponding legislative, executive, social and political action. They cannot cease resistance and re-inaugurate, submit to, and maintain the Federal authority, if we will not let them alone long enough to do so. If they really desire acquiescence, and are willing to send delegates to the next Congress, as I am advised, how can they do so without the opportunity, and without some intimations or guarantees as to the reception of their representatives at Washington? The act of sending representatives to Congress is within itself a full compliance with your own conditions. If thus represented by their own selected agents, chosen under the forms and in pursuance of their own local State laws governing such elections, they will compose an integral portion of the Government, and thus give the assurance of an "acquiescence and submission" of the very highest and most satisfactory character.

My respectful suggestion was that you should put it in their power to take this course. It would require a simple proclamation of general amnesty, to be qualified, if you please, by such conditions as to render it void in case of non-compliance within a limited period. You have established a precedent for this mode of speaking to those people. Your Emancipation Proclamation told of punishment. Let another be issued speaking the language of mercy and breathing the spirit of conciliation.

The painful events which have occurred since my communication of the 8th inst. but embolden me to renew its suggestions. I hope you will now no longer refuse "to suspend military operations to try an experiment of negotiation." I feel that military operations, so bloody and exhausting as ours, must sooner or later be suspended. The day of suspension must come. The only question is whether it shall be before the whole American people, North and South, shall be involved in general ruin, or whether it shall be while there is remaining sufficient of the recuperative element of life by which to restore our once happy, prosperous and peaceful American Union.

In compliance with your request that your letter shall not for the present become public, I will withhold its publication at this time. With high regard, yours, &c.,

FERNANDO WOOD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Juarez in Washington—What he says of the Opinions of the Mexicans—His Plans—The French on the Rio Grande—The American Consul in Frankfort—The Atlanta at Brest—Intentions of the Empress.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863.

The rumor in diplomatic circles in Washington is that President Juarez is now in this city keeping the strictest incognito. He had several interviews with Mr. Seward, to whom he is said to have unfolded a plan for the maintenance of the Republic of Mexico, and for driving the French out of it.

Juarez asserts that the vote of the 226 notables represent merely the vote of a coterie, and that if, in conformity to Prince Maximilian's wishes, the nation is consulted, the verdict will be strongly republican. He represents the Mexicans as being ready at any time to take up arms in defense of their old Constitution and laws provided they are supplied with arms and money, and are sure of the support of the United States. I am told that one of Juarez's projects is to open a subscription list in the principal cities of the Northern States, and to raise by this means an amount of money sufficient to resume hostilities against the French.

Juarez says that the French have recently been carrying on an immense contraband trade with the Rebels on the Rio Grande, selling them arms and munitions of war, and receiving cotton in return.

The hoisting of the Mexican flag by the American Consul at Frankfort, and the comments of *L'Europe*, a French paper published in that city, to the effect that Mr. Seward had ordered all American Consuls abroad to take charge of the offices of the Consuls elected by Juarez, is regarded here among foreign officials as an act of ill-will, if not of defiance, toward France. The act is considered as not only evincing a want of regard for that country, but as the harbinger of a policy eminently hostile and defiant. Had not the Juarez Government ceased to exist in all the legations of Europe, the act might have been justifiable, but in the present case, when Europe looks upon the disappearance of that Government as a benefit to humanity and civilization, as a clear profit to her trade and industry, and as being an irrevocable fact, the attempt to revive it by hoisting its color is construed as an intentional menace to France.

Although no official news of the repairing of the Rebel steamer Atlanta in the Imperial port of Brest has yet been received, there is a strong disposition to credit the report. This is looked upon as a warning that the French Government is aware of the sentiment of the American people respecting Mexico, and that it intends to retaliate in lending its support to the South.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain.

It was reported that a Rebel man-of-war, named the Atlanta, was undergoing repairs in the Imperial dock-yard at Brest.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Globe* gives a report that sundry vessels on the Alabama model were being built for the Confederates in French ports. The proceedings were conducted with much secrecy, but the fact had, nevertheless, leaked out. The writer points out that inasmuch as the French Government enjoys supreme control in such matters, without being hedged in with legal restrictions, as in England, they will be fully responsible to the Federal Government for such infractions of international law as they may permit.

The same authority gives currency to a "canard" that instructions had been sent to M. Mercier to protest against the continued recognition by the Washington Government of the representative of the Juarez Government of Mexico.

STEAM RAMS FOR THE REBELS.

The Daily News of the 26th publishes the following memorial, which was sent from the Committee of the Emancipation Society to Earl Russell on the 25th, and *The Daily News* editorially calls upon the Government for prompt interference in the matter:

"*To the Right Hon.* EARL RUSSELL, &c., &c.

"The Memorial of the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society humbly showeth:

"That your memorialists desire to call your attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance. Your memorialists have learned that certain persons, regardless of the proceedings already taken by Her Majesty's Government to stop such practices, have equipped vessels of a very formidable kind, which are about to sail from England to make war upon a nation with which this country is at peace and a people very nearly allied to us by ties of friendship and commerce.

"In particular, your memorialists are informed, and earnestly call upon your Lordship to make immediate investigation into the fact, that two powerful iron-plated steam rams, which for some time have been in preparation in the Mersey by the builders of the Alabama, are now almost ready for sea; that the vessels are equipped and armed with steel prows and turrets, and are intended for the purpose of committing hostilities against the Government and people of the United States of America. One, it is believed, will sail about the 27th of this present month of August, and is to be received by the Confederate war vessel Florida, now hovering off the British coasts for the purpose. Another iron-plated war vessel, destined for the same service, is approaching completion in the Clyde.

"In view of what her Majesty's Government has already done in the case of the suspected gunboat Alexandra, and a statement by your lordship that you believed the Foreign Enlistment Act sufficient to stop these dangerous practices, your memorialists cannot doubt that the law will be enforced against the persons and vessels concerned in a spirit of loyalty and good faith to an allied nation struggling for Constitutional freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of slave-holders.

"May it therefore please your Lordship to order a prompt investigation into the circumstances above detailed, and, if necessary for this purpose, to stop, in the meantime, the departure of the war vessels which is ready to sail, and to apply the law with rigor to prevent hostile acts against a friendly power contending for human freedom.

"And your petitioners will ever pray,

"W. EVANS, Chairman.
"P. A. TAYLOR, } Joint Treasurers.
"W. T. MALLESON, }
"F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Secretary."

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO AN ENGLISH ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS.

The following communications have been received by Mr. Thomas B. Potter, of Manchester, president of the Union and Emancipation Society, in reply to the letter addressed by him to President Lincoln, inclosing the address to ministers of all Christian denominations in the United States, and other documents, adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference held in Manchester on the 3d of June last:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, August 12, 1863.

"SIR: The President of the United States having received at the hands of the Reverend Doctors Massie and Rylance, the address of the meeting recently held in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, I have now the honor, under the instructions from Washington, to forward to you the accompanying letter, in reply, from the Secretary of State. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

"Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq., &c., &c., &c."

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1863.

"THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, Esq., Manchester, England:

"SIR—I have had the honor to receive from the Reverend Doctor Massie and the Reverend Doctor Rylance your address, in the name of a large public meeting which was recently held at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, to the President of the United States, together with papers which constitute the proceedings of that meeting. ...

A Hard Case Indeed.

A circumstance connected with the recent riot, last week came to our knowledge, the bare narrative of which will be sufficient to arouse the indignation and pity of every humane reader. ...

Obituary.

JOHN B. FLOYD.

Prominent among the names which Rebellion has made infamous, is that of John Buchanan Floyd, Governor of Virginia, and Secretary of War to President Buchanan. He died at Abingdon, Virginia, on the 27th of August last. ...

TO CONSCRIPTS.—A Correspondent wishes to know if, after having been examined and pronounced ... by paying $300 ... in addition of Provost-Marshal Fry.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Sept. 1.—After resting a month, the Club resumed its labors to-day. The attendance was not large, but it comprised a few warm friends of the cause of agricultural improvement—men and women who love to meet together in these weekly conferences. As no subject for discussion had been fixed at the adjournment, the time was pleasantly spent in miscellaneous conversation, and in listening to and commenting upon

Letters from the People.—SOLON ROBINSON—Some of these letters have been some time on hand, though I have printed quite a number which would have been read here if we had held our usual meetings during August. I will now read or allude to the contents of as many as the Club choose to hear. I must first pay attention to the letters of farmers' wives.

English Ivy.—EVELINE L. GATES, Yellow Springs, Ohio, says: "Will some one tell me, through the Farmers' Club, if the English ivy is much superior to the common five-leaved ivy which is often trained up on houses, and in what respect it differs. I think I have heard that the leaves stay on all Winter. If it is prettier than American Ivy I would like to know where it can be obtained and at what price."

WM. S. CARPENTER—The English ivy can be obtained from nurserymen in this vicinity. I cannot name the price. It is evergreen and very pretty, and has proved hardy for three years that I have had it. There are several varieties.

Warts on Cows Teats—A Cure Wanted—Mrs. H. ADAMS, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Mich., says: "My question may be considered as ridiculous, like other questions asked, yet to me important, and so it is to all the dairy departments who read your proceedings. Our cows are affected with warts upon the teats and udders, which at times are annoying to the cows, and troublesome to the milkers. I should like to know the cause and cure."

Mr. CARPENTER said that he had known several cures effected by the use of lunar caustic, but this cannot be applied while the cows are in milk, because it will make a sore spot for a few days, like a burn.

Dr. TRIMBLE—If the wart is of the right shape, that is, so that it can be pulled up a little from the skin, it can be removed by a silk thread tied tightly around below the wart, and left until it drops off. The cause of warts is not well settled. They appear to come sometimes from various causes.

Elderberry Wine.—Here is a letter that should have been answered some weeks sooner. Mrs. L. R. NOYES, Maple Grove, Linn County, Iowa, wants to know how to make Elderberry Wine. She says: "We moved from Cayuga County, N. Y., eight years ago last Fall, and among the many seeds we brought with us to our prairie home were some sweet Elderberries. We cultivate them eight feet apart, and, by using the shovel, plow, and cultivator, close to the roots, we have no trouble in keeping them in good order. The fruit grows as large as red currants. We had stems that weighed 1¼ pounds each last season."

This fruit is attracting attention more and more every year, and, it appears by this letter, grows to a remarkable size upon the rich prairie soil of Iowa, and will no doubt give a great yield of wine, which is about as good as any of the small fruits, and some think superior, and possesses medicinal properties. It is supposed to possess a soothing effect upon persons inclined to be wakeful, and that it is slightly laxative. Elderberry wine is extensively manufactured in New-Jersey, and when old is a pleasant beverage. I believe that it may be made much in the same way as blackberry wine—say 60 quarts of juice, and 90 pounds of double-refined sugar, mixed in a barrel and well shaken, and then filled up with water, bunged tight, and rolled over and over several times, for a day or two, until it needs vent. Then place the barrel and insert a syphon tightly at the bung, with the other end in water, until fermentation ceases, then fill up and cork tight and stand in a cool cellar until ready to bottle.

Strawberries.—The Rev. C. F. LEWIS, Wakeman, Ohio, writing about strawberries, says: "Can the Farmers' Club give any information of the strawberry called the Wizard of the North? Last September, I procured a few of the Triomph de Gand and of the Austin from a responsible nurseryman, who also sent a few of the Wizards. They were planted in September, and July 13 a part of the plants are nearly as full as the Wilson's Albany in its season; some with berries about half grown, others with berries just forming, and other plants in blossom. If it is a late variety, I thought it must be valuable; but I do not find that it is much known."

ANDREW S. FULLER says that he has discarded it from his collection because not of excellent quality, and apt to burn out in Summer.

WM. S. CARPENTER—I do not find any trouble about its burning out, but I do not esteem it as a valuable variety. It is not prolific, nor of large size. If I was making up an assortment of fifty strawberries, I would include the Wizard of the North, and not otherwise. While upon the subject of strawberries, let us talk about setting the plants, as this is the season that most people plant them; though I most decidedly prefer to plant in the Spring. I can plant, though, at any time, without losing a plant, by using proper care. I have often received plants that had been ten days out of the ground, and quite dry. I put the plants at first under some moss, if I have it, or else under grass or litter, and wet it thoroughly until the plants revive, and then set them in well-prepared fresh earth, not wet, and cover them over entirely with green grass, and then water, and keep them covered a day or two, and keep the ground well mulched after I uncover the plants, and in this way never lose one.

Some one inquired, why not cover the plants with earth, as we do dry trees, to revive them?

Because the moss or litter answers just as well, and is less trouble, and keeps the plants neater.

SOLON ROBINSON—I hope those who receive THE TRIBUNE prize strawberries will remember these directions of a successful cultivator. If the plants are dry, do not set them out in a hard, dry spot of ground and deluge them with water, and leave them in the hot sun. Be careful to first revive the plants by shade and water, and then set the roots in fine, rich soil, and keep that shaded and moist, letting the plants come to the light gradually.

Spring Wheat.—Hon. W. C. DODGE writes from the Patent Office, Aug. 28, as follows: "In October or November of 1860, I sent you a specimen of white Minnesota Spring wheat, which, by the published account of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club, I noticed was delivered to a Mr. Carpenter (I think) for experiment, &c. Will you please inform me as to the result—how it prospered, yielded, weighed, &c.? Is the result such as to recommend its distribution over the country as a valuable variety?

To this Mr. CARPENTER answered: The result was the same as with nearly all attempts to grow Spring wheat in my neighborhood, and therefore I cannot give any satisfactory reply. I have had such poor success that I have abandoned the attempt to grow spring wheat; and one of my neighbors, who has been more successful than any other, is now determined to sow Winter wheat, which succeeds well in Westchester county, generally, and, in some instances, this year will give forty bushels per acre. One man who did not count his as a first-rate crop, has cleared up thirty-one and a half bushels per acre. It is my opinion that it is not worth while to distribute any Spring wheat over the country as far south as New-York city.

Where to Make a Home.—T. H. BLAKE, Newark, N. J., writes just such a letter as I have received from some hundreds of others. They are too numerous to answer individually. I wish the Club would appoint a Standing Committee to consider the matter of "Where to Make a Home." It is an absorbing question. This inquirer says: "Will you please advise me upon a subject vital to my interests? I desire to make a home; such as Vineland is reported to be. I have about $1,000 saved. Will you be so good as to tell me whether the opening there is better than the West? Any knowledge that you have obtained in regard to the soil would be most gratefully received. By noticing this you will greatly oblige one, perhaps many."

Mr. ROBINSON replied: How can I advise a man without knowing anything of his antecedents or capabilities. I have already published my opinion of West Jersey lands, that there are many excellent opportunities for making comfortable homes, and that the soil is pretty good, if not as rich as the West. If I wanted to make a home in the country, I would go and visit those already there, and try to learn facts of them. I say that there are good "openings" in New Jersey, and so there are all over the West. I cannot say which is best for each case, without knowing all about it, and I cannot afford to devote all my time to such investigations. I have lately seen advertised what I considered an excellent "opening," by C. C. Hutchinson, agent to the Ottawa Indians, in Kansas.

Dr. TRIMBLE—I do not think it worth while to appoint a Committee to advise people where to go to the country. If we did, very few would follow our advice, and some would be sure to charge us with favoring some speculation.

Moles.—SOLON ROBINSON—I commend the following letter from B. Pomeroy, Southport, Conn., as a model of brevity, yet it contains everything that is necessary. Here it is: "Ground moles ruin my lawn. What will kill them, poison? How?"

Mr. CARPENTER replied that he had heard strychnine would, but could not tell how to administer it, and doubted the propriety of killing them, since they live upon grubs and worms injurious to vegetation. Moles do not eat plants; they root under and upset them in looking after their favorite food.

SOLON ROBINSON—I think that I can tell the gentleman how to get rid of his moles without injury to his ground, because he will drive them away by destroying their food. Sow the lawn with salt, at the rate of five or six bushels per acre next Spring. That is what I did, and it killed the worms and enriched the land, and the moles emigrated. N. B.—I keep six good hunting cats. They catch moles, ditto rats.

Iowa Sweet Corn.—A letter from I. Stebbins, Highland, Clayton County, Iowa, read to the Club, and published some weeks since in THE TRIBUNE, has had the usual effect of advertisements in that way. He says: "I find that my inquiries about the early sugar corn and beans have led some to suppose that I had these articles for sale. If I had, I should not think of fishing an advertisement through the Farmers' Club, though I observe that it is made the medium of introducing quack medicines or poisons into notice. See the advertisement of Mr. Prince of Flushing, L. I., following a puff given in the doings of the Club a few days before. Now I suppose it may be right thus to poison the sick for the money by those who know no better; but I would like to protest in the same Club against thus exposing the unfortunate sick to still greater afflictions in the shape of medicines, as I believe all medicines that are deleterious in health are more so in sickness. I wish that people were capable of taking care of their own precious health without delivering over their bodies to the doctors, and quacks to be tortured for the money they obtain in just such shameful ways as this new humbug of Wm. R. Prince's."

In regard to the corn mentioned by Mr. Stebbins, one of the ears forwarded shows that it grows upon a small cob about five inches long. It will be grown and proved next year. As Mr. S. cannot afford to answer letters and send all the writers corn, he will charge 25 cents for a dozen grains, sent postage paid, and that only to distribute what he considers a valuable variety.

Peach Tomatoes.—Mr. STEBBINS also says: "I have a kind of tomato very rare here and very much valued. It is called the peach tomato, from its resemblance to the peach in size, shape and color. When pared, cut up and eaten with cream and sugar, it is nearer the peach than anything I have ever eaten—the nearest I can raise here. Is it known East?"

Mr. CARPENTER said: It may be new here, and yet not valuable, and just so of the sweet corn. Its size would be objectionable.

SOLON ROBINSON: The best sweet corn I ever grew, or ever tasted, comes from seed given me by Dr. Trimble, which he grows exclusively in his garden at Newark, N. J. The ears are medium size, kernels long and set very closely upon a small cob, and extremely sweet, tender and juicy.

Dr. TRIMBLE: We have had this corn in our family forty years, and Mr. Robinson's opinion of it is that of all who have noticed it, yet few appreciate anything of the kind sufficiently to keep the seed pure. I shall have a surplus this year, and will bring it to the Club for distribution.

The Moon Theory.—SOLON ROBINSON: The following letter from Tyrus Tuthill, Pulteney, Steuben County, N. Y., though long, is entirely too good to abridge. It brings the "moon theory" out into full daylight. I hope it will be extensively read. Here it is:

"I cannot say, like your nameless correspondent, that I heard of this 'moon theory' only about twenty years ago, for I think it has been quite familiar to me for sixty years, but I have never known anybody to get rich by it yet. I was raised on a farm, and although but a 'small fisted farmer,' yet I have earned my bread for forty-three years mainly by cultivating the small farm I now reside on, and if I have ever been benefited by planting or sowing at the right time of the moon it has been purely accidental. Now if a better crop is realized by putting seed in the ground at a certain time of the moon, every farmer ought to be convinced of the fact; and I would respectfully ask for the proof that one single crop of peas, potatoes, or anything else, has been benefited by being sown or planted at any particular time in the moon, and I ask for the philosophy to show how the moon operates in such a way as to make the difference. I believe the only reason yet given is well expressed by one of your correspondents, as follows: 'According to my theory success does not depend upon planting or sowing on a particular day, but that the plant should be in a right state of forwardness to receive the fertilizing influences of the moon at the time of its falling.' There is so great a difference in seasons that, in order to be benefited by this theory, it would be necessary in cold, backward seasons, when the seed is a long time coming up, and then grows very slowly for some time, to sow in the new of the moon, or at least before the first quarter, in order to have the plants in the same state of forwardness at the next full moon after they come up, that others would arrive at the same time of the moon, which were sown at the full in a warm growing season. This difference in seasons would make a difference in the forwardness of the crop at each full moon, and of course would spoil the whole arrangement. Some peas, potatoes, &c., are much earlier than others, and the moon would have to dodge about amazingly to suit them all. Several years ago I sowed a field with two kinds of peas, the Irish marrowfat and the common old kind of marrowfat. The Irish marrowfat ripened well about twelve or fourteen days earlier than the others, that is, a part of the others—for I doubt whether they would all have ripened that season. When we mowed them there were plenty of vines growing luxuriantly with many flowers and green pods on them. They were all sown the same day: the field was nearly level and the soil about the same where each kind was sown. Was it the moon that made the difference? One of your correspondents informs us that he had an abundant crop of vines and few peas from those sown when the moon was small, and the reverse when he sowed at the full; but there are so many causes calculated to produce the same results without the aid of the moon that I can discover no evidence in the case that the moon had anything to do with it. A number of years ago I sowed about four bushels of peas on about an acre of rich land. We had a growing season, and, as a consequence, I had an enormous growth of vines and few peas; and that is the only season that I recollect of failing to get a fair crop of peas from a good growth of vines, although I have always sown them when I got my land ready, without stopping for a moment to consider whether the moon was right or wrong. I failed then, probably, because I used too much seed. But if this theory of sowing in the moon were only a childish plaything that did nobody any harm, perhaps it might be better not to controvert it; but let people amuse themselves by it as much as they pleased without being disturbed, especially if they did not continually try to impose their nonsense on inoffensive people. Unhappily this is not the case; but it is attended with great inconvenience, and, frequently, no doubt, with serious loss. In some regions where the land is rather level and clay soils prevail, it is almost impossible in very wet springs to get our grain in the ground before it is very late, unless we work the land so wet as to essentially injure both land and crop. Suppose a man has his land ready to sow peas, but the moon is small, and so he waits for the full. The full moon at length arrives and with it continuous rains, which prevent sowing until the moon is small again. What can he do? Sow out of season and out of the moon too? When I was a boy we had a neighbor, Mr. C., who had great faith in the influence of the moon on plants, and his rule was to sow onion seed at the full of the moon (I think), in April, and he generally had a good crop. My father's rule was to sow as early as he could get the ground in the right condition, without paying any attention to the moon, and he hardly ever failed to raise good onions. One season, it so happened that my father and Mr. C. had both got their land nearly ready for sowing, and the moon was just right for Mr. C., but storm prevented them from sowing until the moon was wrong again. What was to be done? As soon as the land was sufficiently dry my father put in his seed, and he had a good crop of onions. Mr. C. would not sow his until the moon failed again, and he had only a fine lot of scullions, and lost, probably, forty or fifty dollars by waiting for his good friend the moon. Some men believe that rail fences will settle into the ground less if laid at a certain time in the moon than it would if laid at some other time of the moon. Perhaps they think that, if it rolls the mighty ocean sixty feet high, it is, of course, able to hold up a fence. When farmers are told that they must plant, sow, kill pork, and do everything in a certain time of the moon, I hope they will require positive proof before they listen to such superstitious notions. 'In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.' One of your correspondents recommends weaning calves and altering animals when the sign is in the lower extremity. In this he is not singular, for there are many who believe that not only calves, but lambs and pigs, and even babies, must be weaned when the sign is right, or some bad consequences will follow. I was affectionately and earnestly entreated by an aged friend, a good many years ago, when I was about having some lambs altered, to delay the operation because the sign was in the heart, and they would certainly die; and a few years since another friend gave some kind advice in respect to a colt, assuring me the sign was in the heart. I was so reckless as to pay no attention to their advice, and succeeded first rate, as I have universally, in spite of the signs. And now let me assure my farmer friends, 'and the rest of mankind,' that the whole of it is perfect humbuggery, kept alive only by superstition. If any one of the believers in this theory will correctly inform me when the sign is in the head, heart, or any other part of the human body, merely by his feelings, without any other information, then I will believe there is something in it. I doubt very much whether one-half of those who are firm believers in the operation of the signs can tell anything about what it means or what it came from. I should infer, from certain remarks of your correspondent, referred to above, that he believes it to be a certain operation or influence of the moon. Supposing we should admit (I do not) that the stars of the different constellations do produce certain effects on animal bodies, so that one constellation or part of a constellation would act upon one part of the body, and others on another part, I think it would have required experiments from the beginning to the end of time to determine what effect each produced on the different parts of the body, and then no definite knowledge would be obtained on the subject.

'Where folks believe in witches, witches are.'

"Perhaps some curious mind would like to know at what time of the moon those Irish marrowfat and other peas were sown. I cannot tell from memory, even if I knew at the time, but my wife says that she recollects that they were sown in the new of the moon. The vines of the Irish marrowfat were rather light, but heavily loaded with well-filled pods. The others ripened pretty well on the outside of the lands, especially on the south side (the field was ploughed east and west, in narrow lands), while the middle of the lands remained green."

J. CRUGER, Plymouth Rock, Winneshiek County, Wisconsin, wants to know: "How came the word lunatic to be applied to insane people? Is it because the moon was supposed to have some influence upon them, or because they were believers in the beneficial influence of the moon upon our earth?"

Dr. TRIMBLE replied that he believed the name was first applied to hospital patients, because they did not rest as well in the light of the moon as in the dark. It certainly was not applied because insane people believed in the beneficial influence of the moon upon vegetation.

Protection from Vine Bugs.—Mr. CRUGER says: "I plant the seeds of a rich winter squash along with pumpkins, and near the melon patch. The striped bug feasts on the squashes and lets the other vines alone. I discovered this by an accident. We are now harvesting wheat, and it promises to yield well. Corn in some localities was damaged by frost in July. In the dark of the moon, in June and July, we had very cold nights for the season, so that, on the 15th of June and 17th of July, we had considerable frost. Singular, is it not?"

Not any more singular than it would be to have frost, as we had this year, in the light of the moon in August.

Alderman Mechi—The Cause of his Success.

The last annual gathering at Tiptree Hall, as reported in *The London Morning Star*, of Aug. 1, appears to have been made the occasion to produce a fund for educational purposes in that neighborhood. Beside an admission fee, a bazaar was established, upon the same principle as some of our charitable Fairs, and £300 realized the first day. The reporter of *The Star* says:

"The great principles upon which the Alderman founds his success are: deep drainage, liquid manure, and subsoil plowing. The drains on Tiptree Hall Farm are in some places 7 feet below the surface, and in others 5; their distance asunder varies from 20 to 40 feet. He turns up the soil from a depth of 14 inches, and thus brings to the surface every particle of manure previously put into the land; hence he is enabled to work his land for a period of four or five years without manuring, sufficient liquid manure being put into the ground while under grass to supply material for the succeeding crops. He has succeeded in his exertions, as he deserved to do; the land when he took it was half bog and half sand and gravel, the one too wet to grow anything, and the other too poor to produce a crop. By persevering in the application of principles carefully reasoned out he has converted an almost barren waste into the most fertile land in the county, and has shown an example to his neighbors which has earned for him a world-wide reputation. The annual gatherings at his farm have been commented on in every quarter of the globe, and there is some prospect of their being made useful for the future in a double sense. Hitherto they have only had one object in view—namely, to instruct his brother farmers in the true principles of agriculture. Now that these principles have been so fully accepted, the Alderman finds that these meetings may be made available also for charitable purposes, and he proposes next year to hold a fete for the benefit of the Agricultural Benevolent Institution—a society which owes its existence to his exertions. We take leave of the Alderman with regret, wishing him at the same time a long life and many more such gatherings at Tiptree Hall."

HOPS—PROSPECT OF THE CROP—NEW HOPS IN MARKET.—Wm. G. Schedel, hop merchant, No. 76 Pearl street, received the first bale of 1863 hops, August 21, from Schoharie County, grown by Lord Freeman, Sharon Hill. They were sold for California, at 30 cents a pound. Mr. S. says:

"I have just returned from a tour through the principal hop-growing districts of this State, and found that, although a good many yards were affected by flies and black mold, particularly in the south part of Schoharie County the crop nevertheless will be full two-thirds of an average crop; and as it is considered to be a 'top crop,' the quality is expected to be a fine one, except those of yards affected by mold."

A letter from Prince Edward County, Canada West, Aug. 14, says:

"The old yards are very poor—not over half an average crop. But the new yards, which bear this year for the first time, are well loaded. Hop-raising is a growing business in this section of Canada."

THE PEACH CROP OF MICHIGAN this year is estimated at over 300,000 baskets, produced principally upon the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of the St. Joseph River. The best orchards are within two or three miles of the lake, and it is owing principally to the moist lake winds that heavy frosts are kept away rendering a total failure of the fruit crop of rare occurrence. One man, Mr. George Parmerlee, has 9,000 trees, about two miles from Brownson's Harbor, directly on the lake shore, elevated about 150 feet above the water and has not failed for sixteen years to make a good crop.

THE WHEAT CROP OF WISCONSIN is estimated by *The Madison Journal* at 30,000,000 of bushels, of which she can spare two-thirds.

THE GREAT FROST OF AUGUST.

Widespread Nature of the Disaster.

THE RAVAGES IN THIS AND ADJOINING STATES—SPECIAL DISPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN—THE DAMAGE TO CORN AND GARDEN CROPS.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1, 1863.—I learn that at least as far south as Madison, at that line, the early corn is not materially injured, but in some places, even as far south as that line, the late corn is all but cut off. Here the early corn, in many places, is materially damaged, while the late, in most places, is cut off. Down south, potatoes are not materially injured, but tobacco, cotton, vegetables, &c., are much damaged.

FROM JO DAVIESS CO., ILL.

DUNLEITH, Ill., Sept. 1, 1863.—The frost, though apparently heavy, did but little damage in this vicinity, and in neighboring parts of Wisconsin and Iowa. In a few instances, its effects were most singular, and occurred quite severely in streaks, and most serious, I hear, in north-eastern Iowa to the corn.

FROM FREEPORT, ILL.

FREEPORT, Sept. 1, 1863.—The corn crop along the streams, and in all low, wet places, is almost totally destroyed. On high ground, on the open prairie, the injury is not so severe. Taking it altogether, it will hardly yield half a crop of marketable corn. Beans, buckwheat, and tobacco are badly injured. Garden vegetables, except the winter kinds, are totally destroyed. Fruit was little injured.

FROM WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

ROCKFORD, Winnebago Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1863.
The corn crop is very much injured in this vicinity. East, West and South of us tobacco, sorgo and garden vines are completely used up.

FROM BUREAU COUNTY.

PRINCETON, Bureau Co., Sept. 1, 1863.
Crops of every description are pretty badly injured, especially on the low lands.

FROM MATTOON, ILL.

MATTOON, Coles Co., Sept. 1, 1863.
The frost of August 29 injured the corn crop to quite an extent. There will probably not be over half the usual yield. Late planting and fields on low ground will be almost a total loss. Buckwheat is also injured, though this is not much of a crop in this vicinity.

FROM LASALLE COUNTY.

LASALLE, Lasalle Co., Sept. 1.—Farmers from all around here report the corn crop much damaged by the recent frost.

FROM KNOX COUNTY.

GALESBURG, Knox Co., Sept. 1.—The frost was severe on late corn, broom-corn, sorgo and vines, in this section. Much damage to crops and gardens.

FROM KNOX COUNTY.

QUINCY, Sept. 1.—I cannot hear of any damage done in this vicinity by the late frost.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—The country, three miles from the lake shore, was visited by a very heavy frost on Saturday night. Corn was uninjured, but the vines of all kinds are pretty generally ruined. It was not felt near the lake shore.

FROM MASON COUNTY.

MACON, Mason Co., Ill., Sept. 1.—The crop of corn will have to be immediately cut up for fodder, as hardly an acre of it will be fit for market.

FROM PUTNAM COUNTY, ILL.

HAMPSHIRE, Putnam Co., Ill., Sept. 1.—The frost has killed the corn blades, potato vines, pumpkin vines and melon vines. The buckwheat crop is ruined, and the corn and potato crop will be materially injured.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HENNEPIN, Putnam Co., Ill., Aug. 31.—We had a severe frost in this county on the morning of the 30th inst., killing the corn blades, potato vines, pumpkin and melon vines. The buckwheat crop is ruined, and I think the corn and potato crops will prove to be materially injured.

FROM KENDALL CO., ILL.

PLATTVILLE, Kendall Co., Ill., Aug. 31.—We were visited Saturday night last with a very heavy frost; in fact, it was a freeze. All vines are killed, and corn has suffered alike all over the country as far as I can hear and ascertain. There will not be 50 bushels of merchantable in this year's crop in this vicinity. And if the frost has been general in this State, Iowa and Minnesota, it will largely effect trade and traffic, as the corn crop is the largest resource the farmers have.

The smell of the frozen corn is really sickening, as you pass along the road by the side of fields.

I hope to hear through your paper the damage it has been in the North.

FROM KANE COUNTY.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 31.—The frost of last night has injured our crops badly. The corn is considerably damaged, and vegetables killed. I hear similar reports from all along the C. B. and Q. R. R.

FROM FOND DU LAC.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 1.—There are no particulars of the injury from the late frost in this vicinity. Vines slightly injured. Corn is not hurt.

FROM JANESVILLE.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 1.—The damage was only slight in this vicinity from the recent frost.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Further accounts of the effects of Sunday night's frost are still conflicting. Some considerable damage is reported in Henderson and Davis Counties. One grower in Henderson lost twenty acres, and represents his neighbors in the same condition. This grower has been purchasing here to-day, and he and others have ordered their consignees to decline selling at present. This movement caused an advance of from $1 to $2 to-day. Other equally trustworthy parties say no tobacco has been injured in Henderson and Davis Counties, except on low lands along the river. No injury occurred in Hardin and Loure Counties, nor in Clarksville region. We hear accounts of injury to the tobacco crop from several points in Indiana.

FROM MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 31.—There was quite a heavy frost Friday night, and ice formed as thick as a half dollar. Considerable injury was done to corn, buckwheat and vines. This is unparalleled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

FROM IOWA.

WATERLOO, IOWA, Aug. 30.—On the mornings of the 25th, 29th and 30th inst., we had severe frosts in this section of the State, which have proved very destructive to corn, sugar-cane, vines, &c. L. D. D.

The Ottumwa Courier says there was frost in that vicinity on last Monday night, doing considerable damage in some localities. Rather early we think for such a visitation.

FROM WISCONSIN.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

A heavy frost fell throughout this State on Sunday morning, August 30. It has done considerable damage to corn and potatoes, although the forward condition of those crops has saved them from utter ruin. In some localities it arose to the dignity of a freeze—especially upon low ground—ice forming to the thickness of one-fourth of an inch, and upon such ground crops have suffered most. Garden vines and vegetables have been severely cut, but the loss in that respect is insignificant compared with the damage done to corn. Should the country escape a repetition of these visits, and the weather prove auspicious the balance of the season, it is quite likely that corn and potatoes may prove much better than is now believed.

FROM MICHIGAN.

From The Toledo Blade, Aug. 31.

A heavy frost occurred on Saturday night, doing extensive damage to the growing crops in some localities. A gentleman who came down the Michigan Southern road, this morning, informs us that at the west the corn crop is very seriously damaged, and appearances indicate that the buckwheat and tobacco is entirely destroyed. He says that the gardens he saw on the line of the road are generally destroyed.

Further Reports of Immense Destruction of Crops—Corn in all the North-Western States Damaged.

The papers all give doleful accounts of the frost that occurred on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, Aug. 30. The following are further dispatches to *The Chicago Tribune*:

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, Sept. 2, 1863.—Not much damage to corn, only on low grounds. We are gone up for buckwheat this Winter. Sugar-cane hurt but very little.

BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 2.—The corn in low lands has been seriously injured. High and dry lands not so much. Copperheads wilted.

DIXON, ILL., Sept. 2.—The corn crop in this vicinity was very badly injured by the late frosts, and the buckwheat crop will prove an entire failure.

CENTRALIA, ILL., Sept. 2.—The frost did very little damage here. The corn was out of the way.

MADISON, WIS., Sept. 2.—Jack Frost gave us a pretty severe one in this vicinity on the 24th and 29th of August. I have conversed with farmers who say that in some parts where lands are low corn is greatly injured, buckwheat totally destroyed, potato vines cut, pumpkin vines destroyed, and turnips and carrots badly damaged.

NELSON, LEE COUNTY, ILL., Sept. 2.—The damage here is not as great as at first represented. No corn is "utterly ruined" unless some that was planted very late and on very low ground. I observe that on high ground the injury is small; also, some fields lying near the river have received little damage, as the fog rising from the river in the morning quite neutralizes the action of the frost. From present appearances I should estimate the damage to corn in this vicinity at about 33 per cent.

The Rochester Union, of Sept. 4th, says: "A gentleman of this city who was traveling in Illinois last week, gives a sad account of the working of the severe frost. He states that he rode from the Mississippi River to Chicago on the Rock Island Railroad, and through the entire route the corn had been destroyed by the frost. In a region of hundreds of miles in extent the frost had done this mischief. The work was complete. The corn was being fed to the swine by the farmers so far as it could be—yet but a small percentage could thus be used. The farmers told our informant that in two weeks the frost-bitten corn would begin to decay, and the stench in the field would then be sickening. Had the frost been ten or fifteen days later the corn could not have been affected by it."

From various Western papers we gather the following additional particulars of different localities.

IN INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, 1st.

The weather in this region has been very much like October for the past week, and on Saturday night there was a heavy frost. Ice was found in shallow vessels of water next morning, and tomatoes, beans, cucumbers and vines generally were severely singed. Sunday night there was another sharp frost, and we learn from farmers that buckwheat is entirely ruined, and that late corn, of which there is much just now in the milk in the country, is also much injured. The loss of crops from its effects will be considerable if there is no more, and the weather is still too cool for August by many degrees.

From the Lawrence (De Kalb Co., Ind.) Journal, 1st.

We had a heavy frost here on Sunday morning that killed the corn, buckwheat and vines generally. Some of our farmers are cutting up their corn for fodder, while others think the kernel will fill out and ripen, and they will let the grain stand.

At Evansville, Ind., the Frost was the severest known in this part of the country for many years, and the damage to crops is almost incalculable. Tobacco has suffered immensely, while those of our farmers who were experimenting in the cultivation of cotton have lost their entire year's work. Some of the gardens in the vicinity have also suffered terribly, the vegetables being rendered entirely unfit for use.

IN OHIO.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 1st.

The unexpected and sudden change in the weather last week, culminated in a severe frost Sunday morning. And we hope the unwelcome visitation has taken its departure with the slight repetition of yesterday morning. In some localities the vines of sweet potatoes, melons, squashes, &c., were badly scorched. We learn, also, that the tobacco growing in Green and Montgomery counties, and north of there, was seriously injured.

At Dayton the frost was very light.

At Toledo and vicinity considerable damage, and farmers are cutting up corn to save it. Everything in the shape of corn, potatoes, sorgo, tomatoes and melons, are said to be killed along the line of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, while from different points on the Michigan Southern, we learn that the effect of the frost upon corn, tobacco, vegetables, &c., was equally severe.

At Cleveland, no frost, but passengers from Pittsburg report it severe that way.

At Sandusky, the frost was slight, and no serious damage.

WISCONSIN.

From The Janesville Gazette, Sept. 1.

A severe frost occurred in this region on Saturday night. It is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the damage, as it varies according to localities. Corn suffers the most, but it is not by any means wholly destroyed. All that was planted early and thoroughly tilled will be injured but little, while that which is small and late is about "gone up." It is thought tobacco is damaged about twenty per cent. That grown upon low lands is badly injured, while on the uplands it has escaped. Buckwheat, late beans, and pumpkin, squash and melon vines have been entirely ruined. Marsh hay and fodder is damaged, as well as sorgo and broom corn. The calamity is wide spread, and the loss in the aggregate will be immense.

At Waukesha, Wis.—Among the plants that are badly injured by the frost were: Killed—Cucumbers, melons, tobacco dahlias, balsams, heliotropes, pumkins, squash and grape vines. Wounded—Cotton, geraniums, fuchsias, cypress vines—while the oranges, lemons, myrtles, roses, &c., and many others, remained uninjured.

At La Crosse.—*The Democrat* says of the frost on Friday and Saturday night: Considerable damage was done on part of our prairie to green corn and vines. It was still severer out in Mormon, Coolie and Coon Valley. But little damage was done on Half-Way Creek and in La Crosse and Black River Valleys. Lewis Valley suffered quite severely. The damage in Houston County, we hear, was light.

IN MINNESOTA.

The St Paul Press says: The frosts briefly mentioned in our paper yesterday morning was as severe as our first account indicated. Its extent we are unable to state, as we have only accounts from a district of about forty miles around the city. The frost extended over this region, and was general in its operations. The corn was killed completely, and no field escaped. Tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons, &c., are all killed, and flowers and vines are completely destroyed.

IN IOWA.

The Des Moines Register learns that the frost has done a great deal of injury in the western part of the State. There was a heavy frost on Friday night, but we have not learned the extent of damage done by it. We presume, however, that late corn has suffered materially. It had no heard of the harder frost of Sunday.

IN ILLINOIS.

From The Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, 1st.

The farmers in town tell sad stories of the havoc made by the frost in the growing corn crop. A gentleman just arrived in town informs us that almost all the corn fields in the eastern part of the county, beyond Old Town Timber, are badly damaged, and those in the southern part are scarcely better. We know from personal observation that the crop will be a short one in Rock River Valley, and our exchanges from various directions make the same complaint. From all indications, we think that the price of corn will be very high the coming season.

From the Freeport (Ill.) Journal, 1st.

Several frosts have occurred the past week. In all the lower situations squash and cucumber vines are killed, and tobacco, corn and sorgo much injured. The tobacco, in nearly all places except the highlands, is very nearly a failure. It will be quite a loss to the county, as a large breadth was planted. Whether the injury to the sorgo crop will prove to be as serious remains to be seen.

LATER.—The injury to corn and potatoes is serious, and the frost extended away down into Egypt. Thousands of acres of corn are ruined.

From the Peoria (Ill.) [illegible]

We learn from farmers from all directions that the heavy frosts of Saturday and Sunday nights have been productive of serious damage to the crops. [illegible]

From The Chicago [illegible]

The late severe untimely frost [illegible] extensive section of country [illegible] Western New-York, north [illegible] Tennessee, and as far west [illegible] heaviest ravages seem to [illegible] tions of Illinois and limited [illegible] damage in Minnesota, Iowa [illegible] New-York is very light. [illegible]

What we remarked in [illegible] lished dispatch, as to this [illegible] succeeding reports. [illegible]

Conversing, yesterday, [illegible]

There is this to be noted [illegible]

FOUR DAYS AT PORT ROYAL.

The Place as It Now Is—The Custom-House, Hotel, &c.—A Rebel Captain—Ball and Chain—Negro Baptism—Story of a Sailor.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUGUST 29, 1863.

Hilton Head is one of [illegible] number known as the Port Royal Islands, [illegible] ter about 60 miles below Charleston Bar. [illegible] composed of sand, with [illegible] the sand inhabited by fleas [illegible] are called fiddlers, a small [illegible] bling a lobster, the name [illegible] an idiotically conceived [illegible] portion of the animal, if [illegible] fiddle.

On reaching Hilton Head, [illegible]

[illegible]

DIPHTHERIA—A REMEDY.—*Galignani's Messenger* [illegible]

DEATHS IN LIBBY PRISON HOSPITAL from July 17, 1863, to August 12, 1863:

[illegible]

JOHN WILKINS, Surgeon in Charge.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 9.

25,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73..114
1,000 Treasury 7 3-10 ₱ cent Notes, Oct. and April...106¼
1,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.Cert.,new 98¾
1,000 Ill. War Loan........100
5,000 Mo. State 6s........71
6,000 do.........70
5,000 Mo.6s.iss.toH.&St.Jo. 83
5,000 Cal. State 7s.......120
5,000 Hudson River 3d Mtg 129
5,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. Bds 85
6,000 Chi.&N.W.Int'st Bds 96
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2dMtg. 66½
6,000 do.........67
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d Mtg. 93
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Ext..114
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2dMtge..110
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2d 101½
4,000 do.........102
30,000 American Gold.....132½
10,000 do.........132¼
200 Canton Company.......32
20 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.159
100 do.........160
500 American Coal Comp'y 68
200 do.........68½
450 Quicksilver Mining Co 67
150 Cumb. Coal Pref......31
1000 do.........32
650 do.........32½
1200 Bucks County Lead.. 2½
100 Pacific Mail SS. Co....226
1550 N. Y. Central RR....134
100 do.........s5 134
1000 do.........134½
100 do.........s15 134½
400 do.........b10 134½
500 do.........134½
700 do.........b30 134½
200 do.........b5 134½
400 Erie Railway.........107
3200 do.........107½
100 do.........107½
2550 do.........107¾
750 do.........107½
200 do.........107½
1300 do.........108
1100 do.........108½
100 do.........108¼
1600 do.........108½
200 do.........b30 108½
300 Erie Railway Pref....106½
1000 do.........107
200 do.........107¼
150 Hud.Riv.RR.ex.di..s60.140
100 do.........b60 145
60 do.........147
100 do.........s10 147
2000 Reading Railroad.....119
200 do.........b30 119½
2500 Harlem RR.........150
100 do.........s30.150
900 do.........151
300 Mich. Cen. RR.......123½
600 do.........123
100 do.........s10.123
100 do.........s30.123
2300 Mich. S. & N.Ind.RR. 95
500 do.........95¼
100 do.........95½
400 do.........96
100 do.........b30. 95½
2600 do.........97
100 do.........s30 97
500 do.........97½
1000 do.........97½
1200 do.........98
100 do.........b30 98
100 do.........b10 97½
100 do.........s10 97½
100 Mich.S. & N.I.G.S.s30.132
100 Ill. Cen. Full Stock..118
1250 Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip..129
500 do.........129½
500 do.........129
350 do.........129
1500 Cleve. & Pitts. RR..101
200 do.........101¼
2000 do.........101¼
500 do.........b10.101½
800 do.........101½
200 do.........b10.102
200 do.........s30.101
20 Cleve., Col. & Cin.RR.155
100 Buffalo,N.Y. & Erie R.100
100 Gal. & Chic. R.R...s30.110½
200 do.........b10.111½
400 do.........111¼
500 do.........111
500 do.........b30.111½
900 Cleve. & Toledo R.R..119
500 Chic. & R. Island R. R.111
200 do.........110½
300 do.........110¼
25 do.........109¼
100 Chi., Bur. & Q'cy R.R..121
100 Mil. & P.du C. R.R..b10 79½
200 do.........79¼
600 Toledo & Wabash R.R. 75
1400 Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. R.. 85
1000 do.........85½
250 do.........85½
1000 do.........b10 86
200 do.........b30 86½
300 Alton & T. Haute R.R. 62
200 Alton & T. Haute Pref. 82
100 do.........82½
100 Chic. & N. Wes. R. R. 36
100 do.........b30 36
200 do.........35½
450 do.........35½
400 Chicago & Alton R. R. 82
350 Chicago & Alton Pref.. 90
50 Marietta & Cin.2d Prf.. 40
20 Cin., Ham. & Dayt. R.125

Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

There was an active speculative demand for Stocks at the morning Board to-day, and prices on the leading fancies advanced 2@3 ₱ cent. New-York Central sold as high as 134½; Erie, 108¾; Michigan Southern, 98; Illinois Central, 129½; Fort Wayne, 85½, &c., &c. Nearly 10,000 shares of Erie were sold. The advance brought in new sellers, however, and after the Board, and at the second Board, there was a considerable amount of realizing sales, which depressed the market somewhat, but left prices higher than they were at the close last evening. The movement in Michigan Southern at the morning Board was very active, over 9,000 shares being sold. There was a brisk movement in Cumberland, sales at the Board being made as high as 32½, and outside at 33½, a total advance of 3½. Governments are quiet. A large lot of New-York State Sixes was taken at 114. At the 3½ p. m. call the market partially recovered, and closed steady at the following: U. S. Treasury 7.30s, April and October, 106¾@107; Missouri 6s, 71; American Gold, 132@132½; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 224@225; New-York Central Railroad, 133¾@133½; Erie Railway, 107½@107¾; Erie Railway Preferred, 106@106; Hudson River Railroad, 144½@145½; Harlem Railroad, 146½@146½; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 120; Reading Railroad, 117¾@118; Michigan Central Railroad, 120½@120¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 95@95½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 135½; Illinois Central Railroad, 127½@128; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 100¾@101; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 109½@110; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 118½@119; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 109½@109¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 120; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 84@84½; Terre Haute and Alton Preferred, 81@82; Chicago and North-Western, 35½@36; Cumberland, 33½@33½; Canton, 32@32½; Quicksilver, 66½@67; Quartz Hill, 19½@20; Bucks, 2½@2½.

Exchange is very dull at 145¼@145¾ for sterling, and 3.90@3.67½ for francs.

Freights continue languid and somewhat heavy. To Liverpool: the engagements are 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 500 bbls. do. by neutral flag, at 2s.; and by steamer 14,000 bush. Wheat at 7½d.; 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 600 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d.; and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. To Glasgow: 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., and 600 Hoofs at 35s. To Havre: 200 hhds. Lard at 50 francs. To Marseilles: 1,250 pkgs. Lard at 65 francs. The Charters are a Prussian bark with 17,000 bush. Grain to Cork for orders at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; a British vessel of 534 tuns to London, the cargo to consist of one-third Flour, and two-thirds Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter; a British bark from Philadelphia to a direct port in the United Kingdom, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum Oil at 6s. 6d., and a British vessel to a direct port in the British Channel on private terms. The carrying rates are as follows: To Liverpool—Per American flag, Flour, 1s. 6d.; Wheat, 6@6½d.; Corn, 5½@6d.; Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.; per foreign flag, Flour, 2s.; Wheat, 7d.; Corn, 6½d.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. To London—Per American flag, Flour, 2s. 3d.; Wheat, 6½@7d.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s.; per foreign flag, Flour, 2s. 7½d.; Wheat, 7½@8d.; Heavy Goods, 25@27s.

The Money market is inclining to greater ease. The demand is still quite active, and the general rate is 7 ₱ cent, but a large amount of loans is made at 6 ₱ cent, and a few to favorite houses, on first-class securities, at a lower rate. Some capitalists have been offering to loan for 60 days at 7 ₱ cent in order to realize a round rate of interest if the price of loans should in the meantime decline.

Gold is lower. At the Board sales were made at 132¼@132½, but after the receipt of the news of the capture of Morris Island it fell to 132, and closes at 132@132¼. The Persia to-day took out $304,387 in specie. The subscriptions to the 5.20 bonds to-day were $430,600, and the deposits on temporary loan $221,046.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1863.

ASHES—The market is steady; sales of 40 bbls. at $7 for Pots and $9 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is moderately active and quite firm; sales of 1,000 bales at 69@70c. for Middlings.

COFFEE continues firm and prices tend upward, and a good inquiry still prevails; sales of 500 bags Santos, 500 do. Maracaibo, and 200 do. Rio on private terms. A cargo of Santos is reported sold to-day, but we cannot trace it.

COAL—The market for Foreign is firm, the demand good and supply moderate; sales of 250 tuns Liverpool Gas caking at $7 75, ex ship; 3,000 tuns Wright's Gas, 252 tuns Welsh Steam, afloat, on private terms. Domestic is quite active, and the receipts are large, and the stock accumulates; sales from yard at $7 50@$8 50 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, but fresh ground State is less plenty and firmer, while the medium and better grades of old ground are inactive and irregular, and New is firm and in fair demand, especially Family brands. The sales are 9,600 barrels, at $4 10@$4 50 for Superfine State; $4 75@$5 30 for Extra do.; $5 65@$5 45 for Fancy do.; $4 50@5 for the low grades of old Western Extra; $5 20@$5 45 for Shipping Ohio; $5 50@$7 for Trade and Family brands; $5 30@$8 50 for St. Louis Extras; and $6 50@$9 for New do. Family Extras. Canadian Flour is less active, but is quite firm; sales of 250 bbls. at $4 65@$5 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 10@$7 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is in better request at steady rates; sales of 1,470 bbls. at $5@$6 30 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c.; and $6 35@$7 70 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is in fair demand; sales of 250 bbls. at $4 50@$6 30 for Extras. Corn Meal is firm and more active; sales of 1,350 bbls., at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric afloat.

FRUIT—The market for foreign dried has been only moderately active throughout the week, though prices are without quotable variation. Raisins are selling at $3 90@$3 95 ₱ bunch, and $4 15@$4 20 for layers. Currants and Sardines are firm, and a slight improvement over last week's prices was realized. We quote the former at 12½@13½c., and the latter at 22@24c. ₱ half box, and 19@20½c. ₱ quarter box. Foreign Green are quiet and nominally unchanged. Domestic Green are in good supply and prices favor the purchaser. Sales of Apples at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl. for Western, and $2 25@$2 50 for River. Peaches are arriving quite freely and are lower; sales of 60,000 baskets Jersey and Delaware at $1@$2. In Domestic Dried there is very little doing. Ordinary State Apples are selling at 5½@6½c., and Prime at 6@7½c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is poorly supplied, and opened a shade firmer, but with only a limited inquiry, which is mainly confined to shippers, closed dull and heavy. The sales are 77,000 bush., and consist of 13,400 bush. Milwaukee Club at 93c.@$1 13; 11,300 do. Amber do. at $1 14@$1 18; 2,000 do. do. Green Bay at $1 20; 7,000 do. Red Illinois at $1 06; 20,900 do. Red Western at $1 15@$1 22; 21,600 do. Amber do. at $1 23@$1 26; 300 do. White Ohio or Indiana at $1 30, and 1,500 do. prime old White Michigan in store, at $1 50. Barley is scarce and prime New State is firm at $1 25, to arrive. Barley Malt continues quiet and prices are entirely nominal. Oats are scarce and prices are again a shade firmer; sales of Canadian at 58@59c.; Western at 68@70c.; and State at 61@71c. Rye is scarce and somewhat nominal at 80@90c. for Western and State. Corn is in limited supply, especially prime, which is wanted for the East at slightly enhanced rates; sales of 63,000 bush. at 75½c. for Eastern; 76c. for Shipping Mixed Western, and 77c. for Western Yellow in store.

HOPS of the growth of 1863 are in fair request, at 17@18c. for ordinary to fair, 19@20c. for good, 21c. for prime, and 22@23c. for selected, the demand being mainly for brewing at 18@21c.; the stock is becoming considerably reduced, and hence the market partakes of a firmer tone, notwithstanding the less favorable news from Europe which estimates the yield of the English crop at from 130,000 to 160,000 bales; the quality, however, will not be so good as estimated, because the mold had spread so much that growers were obliged to commence picking early. Our own crop is very backward, although picking is progressing rapidly now, yet only about 40 bales have been yet received, against some 500 bales up to the corresponding period last year. The few now that have been received have brought 25c. And now as the new crop is being gathered and cured, it may not be amiss to tell growers not to crowd their goods forward; if they do, prices will recede, but with moderate receipts, the market will maintain its buoyancy. Old growths are neglected, and prices are entirely nominal.

HIDES.—The market for Dry Hides in the early part of the week ruled quite active, and the sales were large, and prices were with an upward tendency, but toward the middle the rapid advance in Gold and Exchange strengthened the views of holders considerably. This has naturally checked transactions, and the market has been extremely quiet since. The market, however, closes firm and buoyant. We quote Buenos Ayres at 27½@28½c.; Rio Grande, 26@26½c.; Oronoco, 25@25½c.; Porto Cabello, 23½@24c.; Vera Cruz, 23½@23½c.; Tampico, 22½@23c.; and Matamoras, 24½@25c. In wet Salted Hides the demand for domestic slaughters has been very good, principally for the home trade, and prices ruled firm. A good inquiry has prevailed for upper Leather Stock, and prices are sustained. Calcutta Hides are also in better request and firmer.

HONEY—The market has been very quiet since our last report, and nothing of importance has been transacted. We quote at 50@52c. for Cuba in bond, $1 02@$1 05 for do. duty paid.

HAY—The demand is good and the receipts are fair; sales of 2,000 bales at 80@90c. for New, and $1@$1 05 for Old, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is saleable at 50c. for Rye and 40c. for Oat.

LEATHER.—The market for Hemlock has ruled extremely active throughout the week, and prices are firm and strongly in seller's favor, the few arrivals being insufficient to supply the demand. Prices during the week have advanced fully 1c. on most descriptions. Plump Leather of all kinds is scarce and wanted at any price. The market for Oak sole has sympathized with that for Hemlock, ruling active and very firm throughout the week. French and American Calf Skins have met with an improvement both in the demand and in prices, owing to the small stock.

MOLASSES—There is very little doing to-day, but the market rules firm, and prime qualities are well sustained.

OIL CAKE is quite scarce and in demand at hardening prices; sales of 200 tuns Western in bags at about $40; City is scarce and nominal.

OATMEAL is in limited demand and is more plenty; sales of 200 bags State at $3 15 ₱ 100 lbs., cash.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is liberally supplied, and is less active and lower, closing dull and heavy; the sales are 1,250 bbls. at $11 87½@$12 for Old Mess, $10 75@$13 87½ for New do., $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, $10 50@$10 70 for Sour and Musty Mess, and $10 50@$10 62½ for Refuse Mess. Beef is steady and in moderate request; sales of 200 bbls. at $10 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, and $14@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is still inactive. Beef Hams are dull and nominally unchanged. Cut Meats are quiet yet firm; sales of 50 pkgs. Shoulders at 5¼c. Bacon remains dull and heavy. Lard is more active and firmer; sales of 2,100 bbls. at 10@10½c. for fair to prime quality. Butter meets with a ready sale, particularly fair quality, at previous rates. Cheese is in good request at full former prices.

RAGS are in good supply, especially Foreign, and the market is dull; sales of 40 bales Russia, on private terms. Nos. 1 and 2 Leghorn may be quoted at 10½@11c. for the former, and 9@9½c. for the latter.

RICE is in moderate request, and the market rules firm.

SUGAR—Raw Sugars are only in moderate request, the market is stronger, and prices are ¼c. ₱ lb above those of yesterday. We quote fair to good Refining at 10½@10¾c. The sales are 160 hhds. Cuba at 9¾@11¼c.; 1,200 boxes Havana at 9¾@11½c., and 82 hhds. Melado at 6c. Refined, too, is very firm and prices tend upward, but the market is quiet.

SKINS—Goat have been in fair request, at slightly enhanced rates, although the demand is less animated, and the market, toward the close, was quiet; the sales are: 200 bales Curacoa, 175@180 lbs. average, at 42½@43c., 4 mos.; 60 do. Tampico, part from second hands, averaging 210@230 lbs., at 62½@65c., cash; 13 do. Payta, 145 lbs., and 800 Matamoras, on private terms. Deer are scarce, and prices rule high, but are somewhat nominal. We quote Tampico at 62½@65c.; Vera Cruz, 50@55c.; Buenos Ayres, 46@47½c.; and Curacoa, at 42½@45c. Honduras Deer, 80@82½c.; San Juan, 75@80c.; Sisal, 60@65c.; Vera Cruz, 75@80c.; Para, 63@65c.; and Chagres, 75@80c.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is limited, and the market is heavy at 9¼@9½c. Timothy Seed is in moderate demand and is more plenty, at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bush. Rough Flax Seed is dull; the supply is increasing; the crop proves to be very large indeed; sales of 1,600 bush. at $2 25@$2 40 on the spot, and 4,000 bush. to arrive at $2 10@$2 15. Calcutta Linseed is neglected, and held nominally at $3 95@$3 [illegible] ₱ bush.

SALT is in less animated demand, but as all the cheap lots offering have been bought up, the market partakes of a firmer tone; sales of some 6,000 sacks Liverpool Ground have been made at $1 62½, 4 mos., and 4,000 bush. St. Martin's at 50c.

SHOT are steady, and in moderate request, at 10c. for Drop, and 10½c. for Buck, cash.

SPELTER is inactive, yet firm, at 7¼@7½c. for Silesian and Lehigh, cash.

TOBACCO—There has been a good demand for export during the past week and prices rule firm with an upward tendency; sales of 800 hhds. Kentucky at 8@20c., 240 cases Seed-leaf at 12@26c., 44 bales Havana and 35 bales Sagua on private terms.

TEA—The market for both Green and Black Teas has been fairly active and very firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Better prices are obtained for Green in consequence of the trouble in Japan; sales of 2,600 half chests Green, 1,000 do. in English order, 500 do. Oolong, and 600 do. Souchong in bond on p. t. The improvement on the week is freely 1@2c. ₱ lb on all kinds.

TALLOW—A fair demand and firmer market; the arrivals are not large; sales of 130,000 lbs., at 10@10½c. for Western; 10¼@10½c. for Eastern; and 10¾c. for City; Rough Fat, firm, at 6¾c., cash.

WHISKY—The market is fairly active and is firmer; sales of 850 bbls. at 50@50½c for Western.

WOOL of low and medium grades continues in fair request, and the market is buoyant, with the rise in exchange, no matter what parties say or write for the press, who are more or less interested, and who report low sales, but make no mention of high ones. The largest portion of the Clip still remains in the hands of growers, and this is the bone of contention with manufacturers, dealers, brokers, etc. The Clip is estimated at 25@30 ₱ cent above last year, but this is mere guess work. It is probably 10@15 ₱ cent larger in the Northern Loyal States, but the Clip of the Rebellious States is wholly cut off with four and a-half millions bales of Cotton, and there is nothing to supplant the article of Cotton but Wool, yet Fine Wools are as cheap now as at any period in ten years, and cheaper too, when we take into account the depreciation of the currency, which is now exactly 33 ₱ cent. Middling to fair Cotton is now worth 70@75 ₱ cent for the Fine State, and Ohio Full Blood Saxony Wool is no higher. Which is the cheapest? The latter most undoubtedly. Then why assert Wool is too high, when it can easily be proven it of all other articles has met with the greatest demand and the least advance in price since the war commenced. We make these assertions in utter contempt to the pettifogging reports printed by the brokers and the press of this city through them. We have a right to do so, because Wool growers have been raising Fine Wools at our suggestions, and now after two years of manufacturing prosperity, there is no desire to purchase it at its real value. On the contrary, every exertion is made, through every available channel, to depress the markets. But as farmers did not sell their wool early in the season they may as well not be in a hurry to dispose of it now. The clip generally is in much finer condition, and so soon as the foreign article runs short, as short it will, and England becomes a competitor, prices will advance abroad, and with the high rate of exchange in favor of England, our supplies cannot continue as large as they have been thus far this season, and then the manufacturers will be obliged to fall back to some extent on the domestic article, which they now consider is too high. But we think otherwise, and if they imagine they can make a ready sale of the trashy goods they are now producing outside of army contracts, they will find out their mistake when too late.

The imports for the past month have been about 5,000,000 lb. at an average of 16c. ₱ lb. This carries with it a duty of 5c. ₱ lb, which is about 21c. Now we cannot learn of much wool selling below 79c., and our impression is that most of the wool coming in here is under valuation, and ought to be confiscated or charged a higher duty. The sales are 60,000 lb Native fleece, at 63@70c. for ½ to full-blood Merino and Saxony, chiefly at 63@70c.; 5,000 lb black super pulled Western, at 57½c.; 15,000 lb lambs pulled at 60@62c.; 20,000 do. fine California fleece, at 50@57½c.; 100 bales Cape, at 31½@33½c.; 200 do. Rio Grande and 300 do. Mestiza on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1863.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,734	32	321	1,137	9,030	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	610	49	83	5,857	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	49	19	119	5,133	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	31	19	110	5,036	....	....
Sent direct to butchers	....	....	....	1,500	....	....
Sold to butchers at Bergen	670	....	....	....	....	....
At Weehawken Ferry Yards	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5,194	119	643	18,663	9,030	34,451
Total previous week	5,620	113	628	13,654	6,043	25,958
Av. no. ₱ wk. last yr.	4,018	101	575	9,138	21,664	36,000

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., Proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	638	Missouri	...
Pennsylvania	13	Iowa	164
Ohio	484	Connecticut	...
Indiana	224	New-Jersey	...
Illinois	1,791	Michigan	67
Kentucky	198	Canada	58

STOCK BY RAILROAD, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other Stock received by railroad, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	1,241	....	....	....	900
Hudson River Railroad	1,676	....	....	....	6,694
Harlem Railroad	485	32	333	1,137	....
Camden and Amboy R.	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Boats	169	....	....	....	....
On foot	93	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central	63	....	....	....	419

The New-York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of transportation of Stock for the week ending this day: Cattle, 2,520; Hogs, 1,440; Sheep, 3,400; Horses, 120, and two cars of Poultry.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,734.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	10½@11	Ordinary	7@8
Medium	8½@10		

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at only 11c.

The general average of the market at 9¼c.

The most of the sales range from 8½c. to 10½c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry Droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 5,194.

This is 626 head less than last week, and 676 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,052 head, while the number to-day being 3,734, shows 318 head less than the average, and 329 head less than this day week.

The following Droves are in market this week:

Sam. Shuester, Ky.	16	T. McVail, Mich.	17
Sam. Shuester, Ill.	186	Thos. Gillies, Ind.	65
M. Lauterback & Co., Ill.	135	John A. Merritt, N. Y.	22
M. Lauterback & Co., Iowa	250	John Black, Ohio	34
F. Samuels & Co., Ill.	81	W. Sinclair, Canada	36
D. Selser, Ohio	28	T. Maloney, Ill.	10
O. G. Green, N. Y.	41	T. C. Eastman, Ill.	101
Pat. Riley, Ill.	40	E. W. Gwynne, Ohio	45
R. Shields, Ill.	62	H. F. Burchard, Ill.	45
D. C. Coney, Ill.	105	J. C. Geary, Ohio	50
John T. Alexander, Ill.	293	R. Gallagher, N. Y.	20
Coon & Hosbury, Ind.	96	John Budd, N. Y.	26
S. G. Woodruff, Ill.	63	Ben. Westheimer, Iowa	84
Ed. Williams, Ill.	115	Ben. Westheimer, Ill.	50
McClung & Williams, Ill.	71	F. Campbell, Ohio	82
W. Thompson, N. Y.	21	J. Colt, Ill.	64
Wm. H. Harris, Ill.	49	Abbey & Wolcott, N. Y.	18
N. T. Hawley, N. Y.	18	Allerton & Staley, Iowa	120
Geo. Radcliff, Ohio	61	C. C. Colt, N. Y.	15
S. D. Haring, Ill.	17	Eb. Kelley, N. Y.	47
S. D. Haring, Penn.	13	John Perrin, Ill.	39
McIntyre & Goff, Ky.	61	O. Grady, Mich.	25
McIntyre & Goff, Ohio	60	Geo. Bright, N. Y.	52
S. Rosenthall, Ill.	54	A. Crowley, N. Y.	47
Gillett & Co., Ohio	17	A. Gregg, Ind.	63
Gillett & Co., Ill.	73	Porter Welch, N. Y.	39
M. B. Doty, Ohio	50	Geo. Mills, N. Y.	18
James Ryan, Canada	22	W. Fink, Ill.	34
D. Benedict, N. Y.	10	A. Beal, Ohio	57
Dooley & Lawless, Mich.	18	Harlem Local, N. Y.	155
Geo. Ayrault, Ky.	29	Scattering, N. Y.	23

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 7.—The beef cattle market opened this morning at Allerton's with only 3,575 head on sale, and, from the number being so much below that of the previous week, some of the owners anticipated an advance of rates. In this they are disappointed. The butchers are getting, as a general thing, a better grade of cattle than they got last Monday, at the same rates ₱ lb. There are many more good bullocks in the yards than were here last week, yet a smaller number will be sold at rates estimated equal to 11c. ₱ lb for the beef, seller sinking offal, and that appears to be the top price, though it is possible that some butchers have paid 11½c. ₱ lb for very choice beef. The general selling price of the best droves ranges at 9½@11c. ₱ lb, and some very good fair lots of Western Steers, that will average 7½ cwt. of beef, will not sell to average over 10c. ₱ lb. The trade in such cattle as will command the above prices, is pretty lively to retail butchers, but the medium class, which sell at 8@10c. ₱ lb, does not go off lively, because the wholesale butchers are not willing to pay as much by a quarter to a half cent ₱ lb as they did last week. The inferior sorts, which sell at 6@8c. ₱ lb, go off slow, and at lower prices than last Monday, notwithstanding the smaller number here. There was, however, a large sale of this grade at Bergen on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, so that the yards of that class of butchers were not empty this morning. The weather, too, is quite warm, and low prices reported in the wholesale meat market, so that, all things considered, we report the market as having declined nearly equal to half a cent ₱ lb net, though the quotations ₱ lb will appear about the same. A very large portion of the stock will be sold to-day, and unless there are unexpectedly large arrivals for to-morrow, the market will close without declining.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.—So far as sales of droves are concerned, we might as well have written the close of the market last evening, for nearly every drove was closed out before dark, the "sun-down buyers" coming in strong for bargains, so that there are this morning, of all the bullocks here yesterday, only now and then a little bunch, and the new arrivals have been light, so that at an early hour all will be sold, and certainly at very liberal prices. Look at them, as compared with last year and the year before.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE FOR THREE YEARS, SEPT. 8.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
First quality	8½@9c.	8@9½c.	10½@11c.
Medium	7½@8c.	7½@8c.	8½@10c.
Ordinary	6@7c.	6½@7c.	7@8c.
Extra good	—@9c.	—@9c.	—@11c.
Average	7½c. full.	—@8c.	—@9¼c.

The total number on sale each week of these years, was: For 1861, 4,630; for 1862, 5,269; for 1863, 5,194.

There is something to be learned from these figures, for they show that while the price of first-class bullocks is 2@2½c. ₱ lb net higher than one year ago, the average of the market is only 1¼c. ₱ lb more, which indicates that the demand for good beef increases, while the comparative amount of good quality has not increased to meet the demand. The fact reported among sales of bullocks that one of our first-class city butchers has purchased over a hundred head at nearly $100 each, and over 11c. ₱ lb net, for future delivery, from a Westchester County grazier, who is a broker in this market, is at least "a straw in the wind" to show that that is expected to be the ruling price of really first-class bullocks during Autumn. Other graziers will make a note of this indication. Our opinion is that good, really good, beef cattle will command 10c. ₱ lb net, in open market, any time for the next four months; and if the destruction of the corn crop at the West proves as great as is now feared from the frost of August 30, we may see fat bullocks a good deal higher than they are now. It is only the scallawag variety that drags in the market this week.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

We give reports of a portion of the cattle sold, to show how various lots are estimated, as to weight, quality, and price.

Pickering, Dudley & Colwell, sold the following lots of State Stocks, partly here and partly at Bergen: 20 for Holmes and 22 for Austin, at 8¼c. ₱ lb; 18 for Johnson and 21 for Dayton, at 8c. ₱ lb. The size may be estimated by counting each lot a car load.

S. G. Woodruff & Co., bought of Charles Burt, 63 Ill. steers at 6¼ct. which sold at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb; 63 Ind. steers of T. Johnson, sold at 9@10½c. ₱ lb; and 32 Ind. steers of another party sold at 8@10c. ₱ lb.

Geo. Ayrault sold a hundred to Dan Barnes, 29 rather coarse Ky. Durhams, at 10½c. upon 9½c. cwt., and Barnes reports the sale of them at 10@11c. lb, estimating them at 9 cwt.

E. Hungerford reports the sale of 40 State cows and heifers at Bergen, at 6@8c. ₱ lb.

Sage & Hughes bought here of H. Burchard, 49 coarse Ill. steers, estimated at 7½ cwt., which sold at $72 each.

Dan. Barnes bought here of Samuels & Eckstein 81 Ill. steers, estimated by them at 7½ cwt., at not quite 10c. ₱ lb, which he reports retailed to av. 10c. upon 7½ cwt.

Doty & Cobaugh bought of John C. Geary 50 Ohio steers, which they sold wholesale to av. 10c. upon 7½ cwt; 35 do. retailed at 6½c. upon 6½ cwt.

S. D. Haring, 38 fair State steers, for C. C. Colt, sold to av. 9c. upon 7 cwt.; 19 common Penn. steers sold for Scott at 8c. ₱ lb; 17 Ill. steers and cows sold for A. Mason at 6¼c. ₱ lb, upon 6½ cwt.

Isaac Budlong, 57 common Ohio steers, av. sold for A. Beal at 9@9½c. ₱ lb.

Murray & Glover, 63 good fair Ohio Durham, green steers, bought of Coney, sell at 9½@11c. ₱ lb, and av. 10c. ₱ lb upon 7½ cwt.

Ben. Werthelmer, 84 Iowa Steers, bought at Albany, sold by McMahon, to average 9c. ₱ lb. upon 7 cwt; 99 bought here of Thos. Hosbury, fair Illinois Steers, estimated to average 6½ cwt., sell to average 8½c. ₱ lb.

Gillett & Toffey, on their own account, at Bergen and here, 107 Indiana Steers, average 6¾ cwt., sell at 9@9½c. ₱ lb.; 40 do., average 6½ cwt., and sell at 8c. ₱ lb.; 61 do., average 6 cwt., and sell at 9c. ₱ lb.; 17 Ohio Steers, average 6¾ cwt., sell at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 34 Ohio Steers, sold for Coon & Hosbury, average 7 cwt., at 9@10c. ₱ lb.; 17 do., average 6 cwt., at 8½@9c. ₱ lb.

Wm. Florence, 61 of Col. Radcliff's good Ohio Durhams, average 7½ cwt., and sell at 10@10½c. ₱ lb.

Beach & Bray, 96 Ohio steers, for F. Campbell, Marion Co., a mixed lot, ordinary to very good, sell at 8@10½c. ₱ lb. Ill. Illinois steers sold on their own account at 9@11c., some of them are extra good.

John T. Alexander's large lot of Illinois stock, all medium quality, were sold—117 by Simon Ulery, he estimates at 6½ or 6¾ cwt., sold at 8@10c. ₱ lb, and not as well as same quality last week; 60 by F. C. Cary, av. 6½ cwt. at 8@10c., and more at less than 9c. than over, and none as well as last week; 116 by John A. Merritt, av. 6½ cwt. at 8@10c. ₱ lb., very slow, and hard to get buyers to allow weights. Mr. Merritt also sold 25 up-country cattle at $53 each, which were estimated at 9 cwt.

Valentine & Martin, 62 of Robert Shields's good fair Illinois Steers, sold to average 10c. ₱ lb upon 7½ cwt.; 64 for J. Colt, good fair Illinois Steers, averaging 7½ cwt., sold at 9@10c. ₱ lb.

Henry Myers, 63 Indiana Steers for J. M. Gregg, estimated at short 7 cwt., good, fair quality, sold at 9@10½c. ₱ lb.

McIntyre & Goff have one of the best droves in market—60 Ohio Durhams, bought of Cunningham, fed by Mathews, Madison, Clark County, Ohio, weighed 1,673 at home, and 1,560 at Albany, and are estimated at 9 cwt. here, and sell at 10½@11c. ₱ lb; 61 Kentucky Durhams, bought at Albany of W. Garner, average estimated at 8¼ cwt., and sold to average 10½c. ₱ lb.

S. Rosendall sold wholesale to Jo. Stein 54 Illinois steers at $64, estimated at 6½ cwt. Also, 101 to T. C. Eastman & Bro. at Albany at $81½, estimated at 7½ cwt.: good fair Illinois steers.

T. C. Eastman & Bro. sold the above 101 head at 10½c. ₱ lb average, estimating them at 7½ cwt.; 35 of the top sold to Bris & Lawrence at 11c. ₱ lb. They also sold for David Selser 28 Ohio Durhams, part of them very good and part a little grassy, at 10@11c. ₱ lb, estimated at 8¾ cwt. and average $95½.

John Perrin, 37 mixed Illinois stock, of 6½ to 10½ cwt., sell to average 10c. ₱ lb.

Geo. Bright sold on his own account a mixed lot of 53 State cattle at 7@8c. ₱ lb.; one pair of steers at 9c. ₱ lb.

Conger & Driscoll bought the Staley drove of first class Iowa Steers of A. M. Allerton, 120 head, that average full 7½ cwt., and sell to average 10¾c. ₱ lb. 40 Ill. Steers bought of William, sell to average 10c. ₱ lb upon full 7½ cwt.

Joseph H. Williams, 120 of Ed. Williams's Ill. Steers, estimated to average 7 cwt., sold at 9@10c. ₱ lb, and 71 ditto of McClung & Williams, average 10c. ₱ lb upon 7½ cwt.—50 of them at wholesale, sold rather better than others at retail. For one lot offered at $65 the buyer refused, but took them at 10c. ₱ lb, 58 lb ₱ cwt., and found that he had to pay $61 40 each.

Henry Hurd bought of F. A. Burchard 45 good Kentucky Durham's, estimated at 7½ cwt., which sold at 10@11c. ₱ lb; 15 State stock bought of C. C. Colt, av. over 11 cwt. and sold at 10c. ₱ lb.

A. Crawley sold on his own account 47 State cows, heifers and steers, at 7@8c. ₱ lb.

Porter Welch sold on his own account 39 State stock at 7@8c. ₱ lb.

Teed & Wheeler 45 Ohio Durham's, for E. W. Gwynne, av. 8 cwt. and sold at 10@10½c. ₱ lb. 20 good up-country cattle sold mostly at 11c. ₱ lb.

Lemuel Valentine, of Tompkins Market, has just made a large purchase of Chas. G. Teed, 96 head, and of his brother 18 head, 114 head averaging $97, and estimated by buyer and seller, and other good judges, at full 11c. ₱ lb. These are to be drawn as wanted, say 10 or 12 a week, and indicate that about 11c. ₱ lb is expected to be the selling price for extra good Bullocks this Autumn. Some of these cattle have been wintered and some only summered upon the Messrs. Teed's farms in Somers, Westchester County, having been mostly purchased from Western drovers in this market, and the most of them pay a very handsome profit for grazing or wintering.

MILCH COWS.—We have no change to report in the market for fresh cows. About the usual number on sale every week find buyers, at what owners call very low prices; that is, for the ordinary run of country cows, $30@$35@$40 each, with an occasional one to a private family at $50.

VEAL CALVES, are more plenty and lower, that is for the common sort. A few choice calves sell at 8c. lb, and many ordinary to good at 6@7c. lb. There are some coarse grass calves that will not sell at over 5c. lb. This class are coming in rather too plenty for the demand.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 18,663.

The market opened in Sixth street on Monday morning with a supply quite beyond the demand, particularly of Lambs, and buyers appeared to be combined in a mutual agreement for a decline of prices. At least the sales up to 10 o'clock were very few, and all at from half to a whole cent a pound less than the same class sold for some days during the week. Some of the buyers estimated their purchases at equal to 4@5½c. ₱ lb, live weight, for old Sheep, but none of the salesmen reported anything over 5c. ₱ lb. Lambs sold at rates estimated at 7@7½c. ₱ lb, live weight. The wholesale Meat market was reported low and dull, as a reason for the wholesale butchers holding back and asking for lower prices. Owners of stock looked for higher rates, because pelts are corrected at higher prices this month, averaging about $1 12½ for all, both old and young. The trouble, however, is too much stock on the market, and large supplies are reported held back at Albany and other places, and too farmers not taking as many as heretofore. The demand for the Boston market is also limited, which throws the surplus upon this market, and that is what's the matter. And if this large supply continues the price must go still lower, notwithstanding the increased value of pelts.

The clerk of the market at Browning's being sick, no report of sheep drovers there this week can be given. The daily receipts were: Tuesday, 401; Wednesday, 10; Thursday, 687; Friday, 735; Saturday, 925; Monday, 2,183. This great receipt tells why the market was dull and low. The sheep were: From New-York, 8,324; New-Jersey, 183; Ohio, 1,476; Canada, 974. The following are the names of the drovers at O'Brien's: New-York—O. H. Townsend 34, B. Frosman 46, [illegible]

Geo. C. Mersr 49, J. Jenks 209, H. Purdy 146, E. F. Sherman 489, John Hulslin 350, John Tweedle 123, D. A. Colver 109, James Lightbody 70, S. Beckwith 74, E. J. Allaire 23, Edwards & Tobey 68, R. H. Conklin 57, N. Hoover 40, David Faucher 194, A. M. Granby 224, Geo. S. Babcock 129, Bush & Co., 228, S. Buyer 101, E. Sweet 63, B. Myers 42, Thos. Thompson 102, A. W. Mills 253, G. T. Spicer 133, A. Bergh 62, J. H. Myers 62; New-Jersey—J. Walsh 16, Thos. Calcman 30; Canada—Capt. H. McGrain 393; Michigan—Capt. H. McGrain 1,534; Ohio—W. B. Peyer 122.

BROKERS' SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS.

O'Brien & McGraw, 5,469 Sheep and Lambs, the largest portion of the number being Lambs, average $4 63 each, the lowest Lambs averaging less than $3.

At Browning's—Robert H. Hume sold 920 Sheep at an average of $4 74, and 1,211 Lambs at an average of $4 03.

At Chamberlain's—Kass & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, John Kase, sold 185 Sheep and Lambs at $5, 192 at $4 94, 204 at $4 75, 202 at $4 50, 196 at $4 37½, 611 at $4 25, 527 at $4 12½, 579 at $4, 100 at $3 87½, 219 at $3 69, 211 at $3 63, 426 at $3 50, 134 at $344, 214 at $3 37½, 437 at $3 25, 220 at $3 10, 100 at $3.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 9,030.

Quotations: $5 37½@$5 62½ ₱ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed Hogs, and $5@$5 25 for distillery-fed, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The arrivals on Monday were 36 cars, and this morning 13 cars, and the weather was very warm on Monday the market was reported "sticky." The arrivals being lighter to-day and weather cooler, the drovers anticipate a more favorable market, though it is much reduced from last week and low prices are anticipated for the future, as there are many Hogs between here and Chicago.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following:

Prime heavy Western corn-fed..........5½@5¾c.
Prime light corn-fed..........5¼@5½c.
New-York corn-fed..........5½@5¾c.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1863.

[Reported expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.]

Shippers of produce, in order to realize the highest market prices for their consignments, should heed the following instructions:

Mark the consignee's name plainly and neatly upon each package to be shipped, together with your own name or private mark, and also the contents of the package.

Be sure that the articles are in good order when put into the package, and that they are so put up that they cannot break or spoil on the way.

Send an invoice to the consignee by mail, immediately on shipment of goods.

A reputation for accuracy of count, weight, tare, &c., is very valuable. False marks only discredit a brand and make purchasers cautious in future to the disadvantage of the shipper.

It is well for a shipper to have a uniform mark for his packages, in order that, if a buyer should be pleased with one purchase he would know how to find another.

Neatness and cleanliness are indispensable.

The following are the wholesale commission prices for bona fide sales of good articles, in good order:

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are very dull. Prices are unchanged, but sales are made with difficulty. Now are arriving, and inside quotations are all that can be made for them. We know of a considerable sale of old Mediums and Marrows at $3. Peas are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Beans, pea, good to prime ₱ bush..........$2 85@$2 90
Beans, medium, good to prime, ₱ bush..........2 80@ 2 90
Beans, marrow, good to prime, ₱ bush..........3 00@ 3 10
Beans, kidney, good to prime, ₱ bush..........3 00@ 3 10
Beans, mixed, good to prime, ₱ bush..........2 00@ 2 80
Beans, inferior..........2 00@ 2 60
Peas, Canada, ₱ bush..........90@ 1 00

BUTTER.

State Butter of choice quality has been in good demand and firm. Shippers are now taking choice lots of Western at 23c., and Dairies occasionally bring 24c. Tubs and pails of strictly prime quality continue very scarce, and bring outside prices, while second grades are more plenty and lower. Welsh tubs are sold at 20@22c. Western fresh and Yellow, the old stock is working off well. Western Reserve fresh choice Yellow 18c. is reached, and choice quality 19c. is sometimes obtained. The English news per Scotia is favorable. We quote:

State, firkins, good to choice..........21 @23
State, firkins, fair to good..........18 @21
State, half-firkin tubs, good to choice..........23 @25
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good..........19 @23
State, Welsh tubs, good to choice..........20 @23
State, Welsh tubs, fair to good..........16 @20
State, store-packed, common to choice..........15 @19
Orange and Sussex County, pails, choice..........25 @26
Ulster County, pails, choice..........24 @26
Northern Pennsylvania, half-firkin tubs, good to choice..........21 @25
Western Pennsylvania, good to choice..........17 @19
Western Reserve, good to choice..........17 @19
Ohio, and other Western, good to choice..........16 @17
Western, common to good..........14 @16

CHEESE.

The market is steady, and a fair demand exists. Good, fair, firm Cheese at about 10@10½c. is wanted for shipment South. Fancy Factory-made State occasionally sells at 12@12½c., but such sales are rare. Dairies very seldom bring above our quotations. Ohio is in fair demand. English Dairy is in good demand, and there is a firmer feeling. Pineapple of strictly choice quality, and in small lots, sometimes sells above our rates. We quote:

State, good to choice..........10½@11½
State, fair to good..........9 @10
State, common skimmed..........7 @ 9
Vermont, good to choice..........10 @11
Ohio, good to prime..........9½@10½
Ohio, fair to good..........9 @10
English Dairy, Connecticut..........10 @11
English Dairy, Ohio..........10 @11
Pineapple, good to choice..........13 @15

EGGS.

Following our last, the prices of Eggs continued improving until they reached our figures, where, with light receipts, they have remained steady. We quote:

State and Jersey, choice, loss off, ₱ doz..........20 @21
Western, by Express, loss off, ₱ doz..........19 @20
Western, Ordinary freight, loss off, ₱ doz..........17 @19
Canada, loss off, ₱ doz..........18 @20
Egg Oats, ₱ bush., good..........40 @45

FRUITS.

APPLES—Receipts have increased, and the market is quiet. Summer Pippins are growing scarce. We quote:

Mixed Western, ₱ bbl..........$2 50@$2 75
Summer Pippins, ₱ bbl..........3 00@ 3 75
Orange Pippins, ₱ bbl..........3 00@ 3 50
Golden Sweet, ₱ bbl..........3 00@ 3 50
Common, ₱ bbl..........1 50@ 2 00

PEARS—A few Duchess have been in, and sold at our figures. Bartletts are in good demand. We quote:

Duchess d'Angouleme, ₱ bbl..........$13 00@$15 00
Bartletts, ₱ bbl..........10 00@ 15 00
Cooking Pears, ₱ bbl..........4 00@ 5 00

PEACHES—There is a glut in the market to-day, and prices have declined. We quote:

Delaware, ₱ basket..........$1 00@$1 50
Jersey, ₱ basket..........50@ 1 00
Extra fine, ₱ basket..........1 75@ 2 00
Common, ₱ basket..........75@ 1 00

DRIED FRUIT—Apples have had some sale at our quotations. Other kinds are unchanged. We quote:

Dried Apples, sliced, ₱ lb..........6½@ 7
Dried Apples, good to choice, ₱ lb..........5½@ 6½
Apples, inferior and old, ₱ lb..........3 @ 5
Peaches, peeled, ₱ lb..........12 @14
Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ lb..........6 @ 8
Plums, ₱ lb..........9 @10
Pitted Cherries, ₱ lb..........14 @15
Cherries, with pits, ₱ lb..........5 @ 6
Raspberries, black, ₱ lb..........— @ —
Raspberries, ₱ lb..........— @ —
Currants, domestic, ₱ lb..........3 @ 4

FRESH MEATS.

Beef sells well. Sheep are plenty and lower. Calves and Lambs continue in light receipt and steady. We quote:

Beef, sides, ₱ lb..........6 @ 8
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ lb..........5 @ 6
Lamb, carcasses, ₱ lb..........6 @ 7
Veal, carcasses, ₱ lb..........7 @ 11
Live Calves, first quality, ₱ lb..........5 @ 6
Live Sheep, sheared, first quality, ₱ lb..........4 @ 4½
Live Sheep, unsheared..........— @ —
Live Lambs..........6 @ 7

GAME.

Flight Pigeons have been arriving in small lots. Woodcock have sold at quotations. Partridges sold at about $1 ₱ pair. Wood Duck have brought 40c. ₱ pair. We quote:

Pigeons, flight, picked, ₱ doz..........$1 37@$1 50
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ doz..........— @ —
Pigeons, shot birds, ₱ doz..........1 00@ 1 25
Squabs, ₱ doz..........— @ —
Woodcock, ₱ pair..........75@ 87

HIDES AND SKINS.

Slaughter Hides are in good demand and higher. Veal Skins are quiet. We quote:

Veal skins, green salted, trimmed, ₱ lb..........19@20c.
Western Slaughter Hides, trimmed and cured, ₱ lb..........10@10½c.

POTATOES.

Buckeyes are lower. Sweet have been arriving more freely and prices have declined. We quote:

Buckeyes, ₱ bbl..........$1 25@$1 50
Dykemans, ₱ bbl..........1 50@ 1 75
Mercers, ₱ bbl..........1 75@ 2 25
Peachblows, ₱ bbl..........1 75@ 2 00
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl..........4 50@ 5 25

POULTRY.

Receipts continue free, but the demand has been good, and prices are sustained. Geese are in request and scarce. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ lb..........— 14 @— 16
Fowls, live, ₱ lb..........— 13 @— 14
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair..........— 60 @— 75
Spring Chickens, small and poor..........— 37 @— 50
Ducks, live, good to choice, ₱ pair..........— 60 @— 75
Ducks, live, poor to good, ₱ pair..........— 40 @— 50
Geese, live, ₱ pair..........1 50 @ 1 87

SUNDRIES.

FEATHERS—The market is steady. We quote:

Western, Live Geese, ₱ lb..........48@50c.
Hen and Turkey, ₱ lb..........— @ —

BROOMS—Sales have been made at a little easier rates. We quote:

Southern ₱ lb..........— @ —
Western, ₱ lb..........42@43c.

BROOM CORN—We quote:

In bale, ₱ lb..........7 @ 8c.

CARROTS—There is no change. New, ₱ 100 bunches, $2 @ $2 50.

TURNIPS—We quote:

Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl..........$1 00 @$1 25

ONIONS—We quote:

Red and Yellow, ₱ 100 strings..........$3 75@$3 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl..........1 75@ 2 00
Red, ₱ bbl..........1 75@ 2 00

CABBAGES—₱ 100, $10@$11.

TOMATOES—We quote:

Jersey, ₱ basket..........— @ —
Long Island, ₱ basket..........50@75c.

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[First Published August 1, 1863.]

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M. O. ROBERTS'S LINE FOR CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua Transit, 700 miles shorter than the Panama route, across a beautiful and healthy country. No fever, no passports, polite officers, good fare, low rates of passage. The steamship ILLINOIS will leave Saturday, October 3, at noon, from foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR. First Cabin, $210; Second Cabin, $145; Steerage, with bed and board, $100; Children under 6 years of age, quarter price; Children between 6 and 12 years, half price. 50 lbs. baggage free; over that, 10 cents a pound. For Freight or Passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, N. Y.

SCRAP IRON WANTED. The subscribers will buy and pay cash for any quantity of good Wrought or Cast SCRAP IRON, OLD BOILERS, or OLD IRON MACHINERY, delivered at their Warehouse, or Rolling Mill, in Buffalo, N. Y. PRATT & Co. Buffalo, N. Y., June 25, 1863.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH. For the Laundry, and KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH, For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c. BUY THEM IF YOU WANT THE BEST. For 18 years they have stood unrivaled. CONSUMERS AFTER TRYING OTHER STARCH AND CORN STARCH ALWAYS COME BACK TO KINGSFORD'S.

WINDOW SHADES. The Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the trade to his stock of WINDOW SHADES, of new and elegant designs, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices. N. B.—STORE SHADES made to order on reasonable terms. THOMAS POTTER, Manufacturer, No. 30 Liberty-st., New-York.

WHISKERS and MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post free to any address. R. S. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

To Farmers and Others.

TO FARMERS, TO DAIRYMEN, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE: Sorghum, Sugar and Syrup, Furs, Skins, Fruits, Dry and Green, Hops, Tallow, Cotton, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Petroleum, &c., &c.

Can have them well sold at the highest prices in New-York with full cash returns promptly after their reaching the City by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, of JOSIAH CARPENTER, NO. 32 JAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—The advertiser has had abundant experience in the business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patronage by the most careful attention to the interest of his patrons. The articles are taken charge of on their arrival, and carefully disposed of promptly to good cash customers, and cash returns made immediately to the owner. (The highest charge made for receiving and selling is five per cent.) Fruits and vegetables excepted.

A New-York Weekly Price Current is issued by J. Carpenter, which is sent free to all his patrons. A specimen copy sent free to any desiring it. A trial will prove the above facts. For abundant references as to responsibility, integrity, &c., see the Price Current.

Cash advanced on consignments of Produce. SEND FOR A FREE COPY OF PRICES CURRENT, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS, TO JOSIAH CARPENTER, NO. 32 JAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

MALLORY & SANFORD'S FLAX and HEMP DRESSER, corner of White and Centre-sts., New-York.—Descriptive Circulars sent free on application. MALTA, Saratoga County, N. Y., August 10th, 1863. Messrs. MALLORY & SANFORD: Gentlemen—On the 19th day of March we drew to the mill of R. G. Aikin thirty-nine hundred and thirty (3,930) pounds of flax straw, which he dressed through the Old Brake, and we received four hundred and eighty-one (481) pounds of dressed flax. We, about the first of June, drew to the mill of Wm. H. Buckley forty-four hundred and ten (4,410) pounds of flax straw, which was dressed through one of your Patent Flax Brakes; we received eight hundred and five (805) pounds of dressed flax. The flax was grown on the same piece of land, and there was no perceptible difference in the quality of the flax, except that the portion drawn to Aikin's mill was rotted in the Fall of 1862, and that drawn to Mr. Buckley's mill was Spring rotted, which is considered not as good, from the fact that it loses part of the oily matter from the fiber, and does not yield as much per tun of straw as the Fall rotted. You will perceive by the above statement that we received from Mr. Aikin's mill 243 pounds of dressed flax per tun of straw, and from Mr. Buckley's mill 365 pounds of dressed flax per tun, which makes a difference of 120 pounds per tun in favor of your Brake. We are recommending our neighbors to take their flax to one of your Brakes to have it dressed, although it is 15 miles to the nearest one at present. L. L. WEEKS, T. E. WEEKS. I certify that the above statement is correct, as I saw the weigher's receipts for both lots of straw, and weighed the dressed flax myself that was dressed at my mill. The flax dressed at Mr. Aikin's mill is correct, no doubt, as the above gentlemen are perfectly reliable. W. H. BUCKLEY.

BUDLONG & STOKES, Produce Commission Merchants, in Butter, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Pork, Lard, and Produce generally, Nos. 161 Chambers and 143 Reade-sts. JENKS BUDLONG, EDWARD S. STOKES, New-York. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Refer to James Stokes, of Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y.; Clinton Gilbert, Treasurer Greenwich Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arnold, President Mercantile Bank, N. Y.; Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.

LOTS for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—The attention of persons wishing to start manufacturing is called to the facilities afforded by Elizabethport, N. J. It is only one hour by boat or cars from New-York city, has water and gas; coal, iron, and lumber come direct from mines and mills, and can be delivered on ground without change of cars or cartage. Lots to be sold at low prices to suit, either East, West or South, by railroad, direct from factory without cartage. Can be had at low prices and on very favorable terms of payment. Money would be advanced to help build if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 130 Pearl-st., New-York, or to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 30 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey. Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland sent free. From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune: "It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies."

BULBS for FALL PLANTING.—My ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BULB CATALOGUE, for the Autumn of 1863, is now published and will be sent free to all who apply by mail. It contains a list of the best Hyacinths, Crocuses, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Snow Balls, Lilies, &c., with prices. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Instruction.

LAW SCHOOL of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The facilities here offered for a legal education are equal to any in the country. The Fall Term begins Sept. 16. For circulars address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—Circulars obtained by addressing AMOS DEAN, Albany, N. Y.

Medical.

MANHOOD and the Vigor of Youth Restored in Four Weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the most Shattered Constitution, whether arising from Excesses, Sold Abuses, the Effects of Climate, or Natural Causes. The lowest required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent, PHILIP ROLAND, No. 477 Broome-st., One door West from Broadway, New-York.

THE SPECIFIC PILL—For the permanent and speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, or involuntary nightly or daily loss, urethral or urinary irritation, &c. THE SPECIFIC PILL is literally an infallible remedy, and has been publicly recommended by Professors Sanders and Keith, and other distinguished practitioners. Price $1 per box; six boxes (when ordered at once) for $5. Sent by mail. Sold wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents. RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Ass'n, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT to MARRIED PEOPLE. NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION. For particulars address (with stamp) Dr. PARSEN, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's.

IMPORTANT to the Deaf.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER'S method on the Treatment of DEAFNESS is attracting much attention, and his successes attested by high authority. All surgical operations on the EYE to restore sight performed. Office: 1027 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, Pa. Letters of inquiry, including stamp for return postage, promptly answered.

Employment.

LADY AGENTS for Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS wanted everywhere, city or country, at home or to travel. Some of the agents are making from $5 to $10 per day. Every lady can do well. Splendid inducements and extraordinary premiums. See MIRROR OF FASHIONS, or send stamp for Circular. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing-Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. For particulars address C. RUGGLES & Co., Detroit, Mich.

$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful, and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Sewing-Machines.

THE MODEL SEWING-MACHINE. THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE THE BEST. THE WEED SEWING-MACHINE Co. Manufacture the most perfect machine for sewing of all kinds ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing-Machine made in the United States. The Weed Machines, with their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are superior to all others for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Agents Wanted. Send for a descriptive circular. No. 669 BROADWAY, N. Y.